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## THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THERE can no longer, we suppose, be any doubt what the population of Central Italy wishes in the way of government. The annexation has been voted by a majority such as would not have been obtained in Scotland for the Union at the beginning of last century, had universal suffrage been consulted on that point—such as is unmatched, perhaps, in the world's history as the expression of any people's will. The Sardinian views about the feeling of the Italians have been proved right. No town or district in Tuscany, Parma, or Modena has an appreciable amount of opinion in favour of the old régime. When we consider that only a twelve-month has elapsed since that régime was in full force we may fancy what an amount of discontent with it was smouldering in Italian breasts before! What must have been the dulness of Potentates who could believe themselves respected, or what the insensibility which (if they knew the real state of things) could suffer them to be happy under the former system, goodness only knows! But one thing is certain, and may be pointed out to those who, like Lord Normanby, fancy adhesion to Legitimacy the true patrician view—viz., that nothing but a vulgar modern tyranny of mechanical force could have kept the Dukes on their throne so long. No feudal King, no Stuart or Plantagenet, with an armed population all about him, could have possibly ruled a year under such a system. The best men of such families would have been too proud, indeed, to do so; they would have retired and been shorn in monasteries rather, and worn away life in hearing mass and looking after the orchard.

For our own part, not being given to new-fangled ideas in politics, we feel it all the more incumbent on us to express our sympathy with the results of this last new political experiment. In this case universal suffrage has been acting, though freely, under the direction, or in accordance with the sentiments, of that minority of each people voting which must necessarily be wiser and better instructed than the mass. The decision represents weight as well as numbers. We cannot, indeed, foresee the future destinies of these peoples, or know how they will prosper under the new arrangements which in some shape are inevitable. But that is no reason why we should not congratulate them so far, or accept thankfully a great step towards the future in that which they have just done. There is, indeed, a general modern tendency, springing often from moral exhaustion, to acquiesce in bad things for fear of worse. And there is its share of truth in this, too. But it may dominate us a great deal too much. Let us rather hail every good thing for its own sake, in hope that we may be able to use it wisely. The fall of Louis Philippe in France, for instance, has had several bad results: it has destroyed Constitutionalism in that country, and led up to an Empire which keeps Europe in agitation. But

shall we, therefore, forget that the old Monarch forfeited his throne in reality by being a trickster first, and then wanting nerve at a crisis? Not we. We should rather recognise every act of justice, and make the most of its results. Providence either means that we shall be able to do this for good, or has left Europe to a fate so ignoble that we may as well be slaves as not. Anything and everything is preferable to acquiescence in a lie.

Well, having expressed ourselves thus frankly on the Italian

the question. But we do not see how France could withdraw under such circumstances. It would be more than the French Army would tolerate in the Emperor. Treaty or no treaty, he would fight again; and the French Navy would fall on Venice with an alacrity to which everybody who knows anything of that profession will testify. In such case England must still be neutral; for she has pledged herself again and again (see Lord John's despatches *passim*) to accept whatever *status* the Italian people should choose; and while the war was an Italian war

intervene she would not. It is vain to speculate on such contingencies as might follow from a second war in Italy; but, at least, we are sure it would be more likely to spread than the first one. Powers like Russia and Prussia would pronounce the game not worth the candle—the Italians, not worth such never-ending disturbance; and a coalition would be proposed with regard to which England must make some decided move, or—cease to concern herself with Europe at all.

This is one possible opening out of the situation; and Napoleon, by leaving an army in Italy, has recognised its possibility all along. In connection with it we may view the later aspects of the Savoy and Nice point, the new papers about which are before us, and have been discussed with spirit in Parliament this week.

There can be no doubt of two things—communicated by Lord Cowley to Lord John Russell on March 9—that the Sardinian Government is willing that the Savoyards should join France if they please, and that the Emperor means to consult them on the subject. Sardinia's willingness is an abnegation of her sovereign position—even an invitation (the circumstances considered) to the Savoyards to withdraw themselves from her. Napoleon, on the other hand, is frank enough. He claims Savoy as his pay for tolerating the new Italian arrangements. "The Emperor," said M. Thouvenel, "considered that the new order of things about to be established in Italy gave him the right to protect the French frontier." Of course, the pretext is shallow enough; but it is freely stated. Take one good, and you must make up for it. You wanted Italy freed? Well, here's the bill. That is his Majesty's answer to us when we demand explanations on the subject. We have all along, though "neutral," expressed sympathy with the Italians, in Press and Parliament; and have now to accept their approaching triumph—with its consequences.

But, though not a handful of Englishmen would vote for a war with France in preference to acquiescence in the apparently inevitable doom of Savoy—since neither honour nor necessity demand that we should begin a war on such grounds—may we not ask where all this Imperial extension of influence is going to stop? Switzerland is uneasy; Germany is angry; Russia



THE FOUNTAIN.—(FROM A PICTURE, BY MRS LEE BRIDELL, LATE MISS E. FOX, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.)

voting so far, are we any nearer this week to seeing how the Italian complications are likely to end,—to end, we mean, as regards being a cause of uncertainty and trouble to the rest of European nations? The annexation we now look on as a fact which every Power in Europe is bound to recognise. But there are great difficulties in the way of its being peacefully organised. Austria may assert that, the treaty for which she agreed to make peace being null and void, she is free to take up arms again; and, though her language has been moderate on the subject, we feel pretty sure she would do this, were France out of



begins to look grave. All see that a new epoch has come—that a doctrine like that of “natural frontiers” may lead to anything; and that the finest professions, even when in some degree carried out, still involve aggrandisement when it is France that makes them. Now, we cannot afford to trifle with the future any more than the rest of the Powers of Europe. If we are content, for an increase of custom as traders, to let France do as she pleases, no doubt that course is open to us. There are, we dare say, individual grocers in this town who would let you tread on their toes daily in return for buying so many figs and raisins; and we know there are some politicians who have neither pride nor dignity in matters political when a question of moneymaking arises. But suppose English public spirit to have sunk to this level, would a policy in accordance with it “pay” in the long run? We are sure that it would not. Commerce may increase between the two nations, and still the French, who are a fighting people essentially, will not be content with it. Their policy, meanwhile, always being inspired by ambition as much as by interest, would every now and then run counter to ours, and, if once it was understood that we gave way on principle, it would habitually do so. In time the very profit we had submitted for would be in danger. An Emperor might come who thought it cheaper to help himself to our ships than to pay for the goods they carried. If, at that period, we had neglected our Navy (as under such a policy would be the case), the crisis can be guessed. And we should have no friends; for, of the other Powers in Europe, none are so decidedly commercial as to be tempted to pursue a similar course.

We have no wish to blow up a war feeling, the quick accusation against all who support nowadays the dignity of this country. But we do think that there is something in this view of things worth pondering. And, glad as we are that the Italians of Central Italy have a prospect of living under a Sovereign whom they can respect, we cannot conceal our misgivings. The “question,” we fear, will not answer itself finally without more bloodshed. The occasion, meanwhile, given by the position for the successful cessation of the “natural frontiers” doctrine of France is a sad and heavy offset on the unhelpful side of affairs. The revolution cannot move even moderately in Europe as it now is, without giving to despotism an opportunity for profit, if not an absolute power of arbitrament.

#### “THE FOUNTAIN.”

THE fountain is a favourite poetical and pictorial subject. Eve, Rebecca, Goethe's Dorothea, and Greuze's pretty little bearer of “La Cruche Cassée” are all seen “at the fountain;” and, next to plucking flowers, drawing water would seem to be the most interesting occupation in which a pastoral heroine can be engaged. In the East the fountain or well is the great rendezvous for gossips and talkers of all kinds, including lovers, who however, on the whole, do not talk quite so much as persons not affected by the tender passion. In England the analogue to the Oriental fountain appears to be the pump; and there is, or was, a pump in Piccadilly bearing an inscription, which, in addition to the usual record of the virtues of the founder, contained a caution against loitering and tale-bearing addressed to domestic servants and to water-carriers generally. But to the male portion of our population we fancy the pump offers fewer attractions than the public-house, and it is in the tavern that our men of the lower orders chiefly love to congregate. A laudable attempt was made last summer to create a taste for water by opening a number of drinking-fountains in various parts of the metropolis and suburbs. But in England, except among the very thirsty and the hopelessly poor, fountains will for the most part still be regarded as ornamental objects. Many of the London drinking-fountains have been bricked up since November, and have not been resorted to much by that section of the public which for a time patronised them, since October or the end of September. For our own part, we consider the reduction of the duty on French wine a far greater step in civilisation than the erection of any number of drinking-fountains; and, though it will be a great thing to be able to boast that the poorest Englishman need not die of thirst, we do not think water-springs, in whatever country they may be opened, will ever be such favourite places of resort here as they are in many a brighter climate, nor that they will often suggest such pretty pictures as the one (from the Exhibition of Female Artists) of which we give an Engraving on our first page.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COBDEN.**—Mr. Cobden's friends have got up, in the course of three or four weeks, a princely testimonial to him. The first promoter of the movement is a gentleman in Lancashire, who thought the best way to show his gratitude was to present Mr. Cobden with a large sum of money. He communicated with others upon the subject, and headed the list of subscriptions with the munificent sum of £5000. The suggestion was no sooner thrown out than it was eagerly caught at; and in the space of three weeks more than £40,000 were subscribed, the highest donation being £5000, and the lowest £500. Such a subscription affords conclusive evidence of the value that is put upon the treaty by the manufacturers.

**INCOME-TAX RETURNS.**—A return relating to the amount of property assessed under schedules A, B, and D, has been published. In England the net amount of property assessed under schedule A (landed property) in 1842 was £76,505,142; in 1853 it was £91,312,319; and in 1857, £101,942,863. The amount assessed under schedule B (the profits of farmers), for the same three periods, were £10,601,108, £12,417,644, and £13,440,158; and under schedule D (trades and professions), £52,787,348, £69,135,456, and £73,106,832. Similar returns relate to Scotland. The amounts assessed under schedules A, B, and D, in 1857, were respectively £12,529,689, £1,135,469, and £7,107,287.

**LORD NORMANBY IN TROUBLE.**—The Post publishes a letter addressed to Lord Normanby by General Decevero, the Tuscan Minister of War, whom Lord Normanby, in his pamphlet, “The Cabinet and the Congress,” has charged with appropriating public moneys of the Tuscan State to the amount of £50,000. In the name of public morality and justice, the Sardinian General, who has honourably served his country for a period of forty-seven years, calls on Lord Normanby to place the grounds for such a charge in the hands of Baron Ricasoli, the head of the Tuscan Government; “and, in the name of English integrity and honour,” observes our contemporary, “we declare that if Lord Normanby does not answer this appeal he will be branded by the public opinion of his own countrymen as guilty of the most groundless and heartless calumny.”

**ART IN DISTRESS.**—An appeal for assistance is being circulated on behalf of the Female School of Art, Gower-street. The school was first established by Government, in the year 1842, at Somerset House; but, from want of accommodation, it was afterwards removed to adjacent premises in the Strand, and then to Gower-street, in February, 1852. Its objects are to enable young women of the middle classes to obtain an honourable and profitable employment, and to improve ornamental design in manufacture by cultivating taste in design. Since 1852, 690 students have entered at the school, and the present number is 118, of whom 77 are studying with a view of ultimately maintaining themselves. It is now stated that, in spite of the success which has hitherto attended the school, the Committee of Council on Education have intimated their intention of withdrawing their special assistance (amounting to £500 per annum). It is stated that to purchase suitable premises, and to make them thoroughly complete, at least £2000 is required, which sum the public is invited to supply.

**THE WRECK OF THE “ROYAL CHARTER.”**—The underwriters have sold the wreck of the *Royal Charter* for £1000 to Messrs. Gibbs and Co., the owners, at Liverpool. It is understood that no effort will be made to recover the remainder of the gold until the fine weather has set in. The underwriters represent that the amount of gold recovered is short £40,000 of the amount on freight, and which they paid.

**THE REFORM BILL.**—The Reform Bill does attract some discussion in the country. At a meeting of the Manchester Reform Association, held on Friday week, resolutions were adopted accepting the Government Reform Bill, but pointing out certain defects in it which the association consider radical. Resolutions similar in character have been passed at Greenock and Huddersfield.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that Government has submitted a project of law to the Corps Legislatif for devoting forty millions of francs in loans to manufacturers for the renewal and improvement of their machinery, and another project concerning the modifications of the tariff for wools, cottons, and raw materials.

Mgr. Parisi, the Bishop of Arras, Boulogne, and St. Omer, has written a letter to M. Thouvenel on the subject of the spiritual and temporal power of the Church. His argument is moderate in form, but in substance he goes perhaps further than any prelate has yet done in denying the Gallican distinctions between spiritual and temporal things, and he claims the most comprehensive jurisdiction ever contended for by the Court of Rome.

### SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

On Sunday last numerous Moorish tribes, including the Kabyles of Melilla, attacked the encampments at Tetuan and were repulsed. The Moorish positions were taken, and the Moors pursued for a distance of half a league. On Monday a Moorish messenger delivered a letter of the Emperor of Morocco to Marshal O'Donnell, expressing his desire for peace, and requesting the Marshal to facilitate an arrangement advantageous to both nations. Marshal O'Donnell consented to negotiate, but declared that he would not suspend his military operations.

After the conference between the Duke of Tetuan and Muley Abbas, the Moorish Prime Minister had a long conversation in Tangier with the English Chargé d'Affaires, who was confined to his bed by illness.

Extensive works have been projected at Tetuan, and some Spanish merchants are about to establish themselves there. From these circumstances it is assumed that the town will probably not be abandoned.

The Ministerial journals of Madrid assert, in contradiction to certain statements put forth by the Opposition press, that the relations between the Spanish and English Cabinets have not ceased to be friendly. It seems, however, that the English Government has addressed to the Spanish Cabinet a somewhat energetic note on the participation of Spaniards in the slave trade.

The English employed on the Isabella II. Railway, in the neighbourhood of Santander, have given 5620 reals to the subscription raised for the soldiers of the province wounded in the war.

### PRUSSIA.

The telegraphic intelligence from Berlin denies that Prussia will make the annexation of Savoy to France a *casus belli*, strongly as she disapproves of it. Prussia will pronounce her disapproval, and make the necessary reservations against further applications of such a dangerous practice. Moreover, she will back Switzerland in her rights, as guaranteed by treaty, if Switzerland insists upon them.

The committee of the German National Association assembled at Berlin is about to publish an energetic declaration against the theory of natural boundaries and the annexation of Savoy to France, stating therein that Germany will be strongly united in future times of danger.

The most important step in the enfranchisement of the Prussian press has received the consent of the Landtag. Printers' licenses cannot any longer be taken away by administrative but only by judicial decisions. What remains to be done is that printers' licenses be abolished altogether. For the rest the Prussian press may now be considered free.

### AUSTRIA.

It is stated that, although declaring an intention to maintain a passive attitude if the Emperor Napoleon persists in the realisation of his wish for the annexation of Savoy, Austria has nevertheless informed the Court of the Tuileries that if ever the Rhine frontier should be menaced the Emperor Francis Joseph would immediately unite with Prussia for the protection of the territorial integrity of the Germanic Confederation.

In apprehension of military complications, it has been decided to recall the men on furlough, notwithstanding the burden which such a step will impose on the Treasury.

The semi-official *Donaus Zeitung* publishes an article on the “real meaning” of universal suffrage, which says:—“Universal suffrage is only granted to the people to do whatever the predominant party might by intimidation force upon them. By this way, Italy is neither obtaining stability for the future, nor is Europe recovering the feeling of security which is now wanting.”

The Austrian Government has been taking measures to relieve the Croats, who are suffering from scarcity owing to short crops. In addition to donations from the Royal family, the Emperor has ordered that a loan of 30,000 florins shall be advanced to the sufferers, which sum is to be repaid in six yearly instalments.

### RUSSIA.

The entire tribe of the Natuchaizens, amounting to about 25,000 souls, who inhabit the country between the Lower Kuban, the Black Sea, and the Rivers Neberdscha and Adagum, have submitted to the Russian arms.

The official journal gives a list of the Russian ships of war which were stationed in foreign waters in January last, amounting to twenty vessels, carrying 361 guns, and of a force of 4460-horse power, as follows:—In Manila, 1; East Siberia, 3; Naples, 1; Villafraña, 2; Japanese Sea, 1; Genoa, 2; Constantinople, 1; Porto-Grande, 2; Hakodaki, 1; on their way to Rio Janeiro, 2; and Toulon, 1, the frigate *Sneatana*. All these were steamers.

The Directing Senate of St. Petersburg has published the following decision, sanctioned by the Emperor:—“Foreign females who marry Russian subjects become from that fact Russian subjects, although they have not taken any oath of allegiance; but on the death of their husbands they may if they wish recover their former nationality, in the order prescribed by the civil code, and without being compelled to pay the tax for three years, as set forth by that code.”

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

There is a rumour, scarcely reliable, that the chief of the Ulemas has obtained subsidies from the Ottoman Government to aid the Emperor of Morocco in the war against Spain.

Prince Milosch has dispatched a deputation to Constantinople, intrusted with a mission to establish a better understanding between the Porte and himself, and to obtain new political concessions.

### INDIA.

Mr. Wilson made his financial statement on the 18th of February. The deficit is about nine millions. He proposes a trade license of from 2s. to 20s. yearly; a tax upon incomes of from 240 to 600 at 2 per cent., and above that at 4 per cent, with no exemptions. A large duty upon tobacco. The tariff is to be modified. There will be no loan.

### ITALY.

#### SARDINIA.

The whole army of Sardinia is ordered to be upon a war footing by the 1st of April. A large number of rifle barrels are to be purchased in the English market.

#### NAPLES.

The English fleet arrived at Naples on the 6th; part of it anchoring in the port, the other part proceeding to Castellamare. This event caused a great sensation. Tricoloured cockades have been scattered in the streets. Fresh arrests have taken place. The military preparations continue, and the works at the arsenals are carried on without intermission. The formation of a movable column to reinforce the army of the frontier is spoken of. It would be commanded by the King.

The fermentation continues very great in Sicily. Pigeons are let loose decorated with the Italian national colours, fireworks are discharged, and cries of “Vive l'Italie!” are raised. The Government pretends to have discovered a conspiracy on the 1st of March.

### ROME.

During the night of the 6th bills were posted up in the streets congratulating the Romans upon having obeyed the prohibition against smoking, but removing it. Everybody smokes now.

The army has been increased to 20,000 men, but desertions are numerous throughout Po-ario and the Marches.

A deputation of students has been received by General Goyon, who delivered a written reply, exhorting them to resume their studies, and expressing his resolution to support the public authorities in maintaining the observance of the laws.

### AMERICA.

Resolutions adopted by the democratic Senatorial caucus asserts that negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of the Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of non-slaveholding States in relation to this institution can justify them in attempting to overthrow it; that neither Congress nor a territorial Legislature, by direct or indirect legislation, possesses the power to annul or impair the right of any citizen to take his slave property into the common territories, and there hold and enjoy the same.

A bill for the abolition of slavery in Kansas has passed the local Legislature again, despite the Governor's veto; and Mr. Seward has delivered an important speech in the Senate, advocating the admission of Kansas as a free State.

Wall-street Xavier Church, Cincinnati, fell on the 1st inst. Fourteen persons were killed.

The Indians on the northern frontiers of Texas “are massacring the people. Nine companies of regulars have already taken the field against them and the robbers on the Rio Grande.” On the other hand, we are told that the hostilities carried on against the Indians in the northern part of California have been conducted in the most barbarous manner, and hundreds of Indians—men, woman, and children—had been slaughtered in cold blood.

A dispute has arisen at Cuba between the United States and Spanish authorities. The latter have claimed military service from a Spaniard naturalised in the United States, and assert that Spain does not release her born subjects who go abroad and become naturalised subjects in other lands from military service or its equivalent.

The bodies of three of the unfortunate passengers on board the *Hungarian* have been recovered. One boat in good condition has been found, and fragments of other boats have been picked up off Cape Sable. Fifteen mail-bags and many loose letters have been recovered.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Quebec on the 28th ult. In his speech the Governor-General announced that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada in the ensuing summer. He also congratulated the Parliament on surmounting the financial difficulties, and on the consolidation of the public debt.

### ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

#### THE VOTE IN CENTRAL ITALY.

As far as depends on the vote of the population, the fate of Central Italy is now decided. The result of the elections in all four provinces of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna is known. By enormous majorities, by a vote almost amounting to unanimity, the people have decided for annexation to the Sardinian kingdom, and have rejected both the claims of their legitimate Sovereigns and the scheme which has been lately put forward by the Emperor of the French. So important a political act has not been performed since the autumn of 1852, when the French nation, by a vote almost as decisive, overthrew the Republic, which had been founded less than five years before, and established the Imperial Monarchy which now rules their country. The present appeal to universal suffrage will, however, have the sympathies of Englishmen more than any former display of the kind. It cannot be doubted that the act of the population is sincere. A nation which has suffered more than any other in Europe, the whole of whose modern history has been a long record of oppression, has at length been able to pronounce in favour of union and Constitutional Government. The King of Sardinia has pledged himself to be bound by these votes, and so far the question is narrowed.

The spirit in which the annexation to Sardinia has been voted may be imagined from the following figures. In the Romagna there were 202,659 votes for the annexation, and 254 for the erection of a separate kingdom. The voting in Modena, Tuscany, and Parma have a very similar proportion.

In the meantime the rumour reaches us again from Rome that the hierarchy are preparing for the King of Sardinia's excommunication, as soon as his acceptance of the sovereignty of the Romagna will have become known. The ceremony, which is to take place in the dome of St. Peter's, is already described with all the details. The church will be hung in black, and the image of the Saviour will be covered. The bull of excommunication will not be read by the Pope, but by one of the Cardinals. The Pope roundly refuses to establish a vacante in the Romagna. He is, however, perfectly ready to enter the path of political reform, if the integrity of his patrimony be preserved.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, another party interested in the decision of the King of Sardinia, is reported to have communicated to his relation, the Emperor of Austria, a letter he has received from St. Petersburg, promising him that the Russian Government will look to his claims.

#### SAVOY AND NICE.

The answer of M. Cavour to the despatch of M. Thouvenel on the question of Savoy and its annexation to France has been published. After summing up the arguments of M. Thouvenel in favour of this annexation, M. Cavour states that, while regretting deeply the separation of provinces that for centuries proved their attachment to the House of Savoy, yet he did not think that he could gainsay the will of the populations, frankly, honestly, and fervently expressed, and by that he should abide. Count Cavour says:—

“We are too sensible of what Italy owes to the Emperor not to give our serious attention to a demand which rests upon the respect due to the population. The Government of the King would never consent, even with a prospect of great advantages, to cede or exchange any part of the territory which for many centuries has formed a glorious appanage to the House of Savoy; but the Government of the King cannot refuse to take into consideration the change which the events in Italy have produced in the situation of the population of Savoy and Nice. At the moment when we demand for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right to dispose of their destiny, we expose ourselves to a charge of inconsistency and injustice if we refuse to the subjects of the King dwelling on the other side of the Alps the right to freely manifest their wishes. However deep the regrets we should feel if the provinces, the cradle of the Piedmontese monarchy, decided upon demanding a separation, we should not refuse to recognise the weight of a manifestation, however slight, if made in conformity with the prescription of Parliament.”

Baron Talleyrand has remitted to Count Cavour another despatch of M. Thouvenel. The French Minister points out the difference which exists between the question of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont and that of the annexation of Savoy to France, and says that the principal difficulty which opposes the first is to obtain its recognition by Europe, which has guaranteed the possession of Tuscany to the dynasty of Lorraine. In the latter, this difficulty disappears in presence of the arrangement between France and Sardinia relative to the spontaneous cession of Savoy, consequently the Emperor of the French requests the regulation of the question of Savoy by a simple cession to be settled by mutual consent, and without having recourse to universal suffrage. M. Thouvenel thinks that to become acquainted with the wish of the country it would suffice to consult the municipalities of Savoy. As regards the annexation of Tuscany, M. Thouvenel repeats that France could not follow Piedmont in a perilous course. If King Victor Emmanuel accepts the annexation of Tuscany he would necessarily remain exposed to the risks of such a policy without being able to reckon upon the support of France.

Proclamations of the Government of Savoy have been posted in all the parishes of that country notifying that the inhabitants will be called upon to vote for the maintenance of the union with the monarchy o



Sardinia or for annexation to France, according to the form prescribed by Parliament. From Paris we learn that "a new note from the French Government is about to appear, intended to be communicated to the Powers. In this Note the Government will explain the motives which have determined it to accept the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. The populations of Savoy and Nice will be consulted, but it is not said in what manner. The rumour of the cession of a part of Savoy to Switzerland is without good foundation."

Later intelligence from Turin, however, is to this effect:—"The Sardinian Government has consented to the demand of France to effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty, to be concluded between France and Piedmont. The treaty will be followed by a vote of the municipalities, and the two contracting parties will afterwards communicate to the European Powers the nature and motives of this territorial arrangement between them. By this arrangement Sardinia cedes to France Savoy unto Mont Cenis, and Nice unto Villefranche inclusively. Thus all the Passes of the Alps will be possessed by France, who likewise obtains the districts of Chablais and Faucigny. France declines to enter into negotiations for ceding Chablais and Faucigny to Switzerland."

The Swiss Federal Council is said to have been informed from Vienna that if the Swiss, in case of a transfer of Savoy, will make use of their right, as laid down in the Vienna Treaty, and will enter the districts of Faucigny and Chablais, and protect them against the transfer by force of arms, Austria will support them in it.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

It is now certain that Piedmont (proper), which three months ago had only 45,000 men in its regular standing army, will be, in the first week in April, able to muster 150,000 soldiers of all arms, independent of volunteers or civic guard, and irrespective of the powerful contingent organised by General Fanti in the annexed territories, giving a total force of 200,000 troops. A letter from Turin, in *Le Nord*, states that a summons for Garibaldi had left for his island residence, where, up to the present, his health had required repose. Marshal Vaillant is said to be forming a camp at Placentia, and converging his various corps into an effective strategic position for eventual action. There is a rumour that Marshal Vaillant had been ordered to withdraw his troops from Lombardy, but that the order has been countermanded.

#### CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

SOME correspondence relating to the affairs of Italy has been issued from the Parliamentary printing-office. At the present juncture of affairs the most important item in the correspondence is a letter from the British Minister at Berlin to Lord J. Russell, in which the views of the Prussian Government on the Savoy question are expressed. Lord Bloomfield, writing on March the 3rd, says:—

Baron Schlieffert has told me that he availed himself of a visit which he received this morning from Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne to allude to the subject of the proposed annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. His Excellency appears to have stated to the French Minister that in Germany there was but one opinion of determined opposition to the project; that Prussia had hitherto relied on the assurances contained in the manifesto issued by the Emperor Napoleon at Milan on the conclusion of the war, that he sought no territorial aggrandisement for France; but that, as the question had been mentioned in his Imperial Majesty's speech to the Legislative Assembly, he could no longer be silent, and that he trusted no step would be taken connected with the subject until it had been discussed by the great Powers. Baron Schlieffert seems to have also observed to the French Minister that the present Government of Prussia had been the means of restraining the violent feeling which had been excited in Germany by the war in Italy, and to have made themselves unpopular by so doing; and that on the question of Savoy it must not be considered, because they have remained silent up to the present moment, that this meant indifference; for they should view this absorption with the greatest distrust. . . . Before leaving Baron Schlieffert his Excellency said to me that the policy of Prussia was decidedly opposed to the annexation, and that he thought France might be called upon, at all events, to take no further step in the matter until a conference was held.

The correspondence terminates with the despatch in which Lord John Russell directs Lord Cowley to ask in what way the European Powers would be consulted with regard to the annexation of Savoy, and Lord Cowley's reply:—

M. Thouvenel replied that, the Sardinian Government having declared that they would not object to the annexation of Savoy to France if such should be the wish of the Savoyards themselves, he was about to draw up a despatch which would be addressed to the Imperial representatives at the Courts, parties to the treaties of 1815, explaining the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the reasons why it was considered that these wishes should be acceded to. With regard to your Lordship's question, whether there should be a previous vote in Savoy and Nice, M. Thouvenel replied that the Imperial Government adhered to the principle of consulting the wishes of the inhabitants of those two countries. In what manner and at what period this appeal was to be made he could not now state; but, as at present advised, he should say that the communication to the Powers would precede the vote. He reserved to himself, however, to act in this matter as circumstances might require. Should the vote be unfavourable, he had no hesitation, in replying to your Lordship's third question, in stating that the project of annexation would fall to the ground. To your Lordship's inquiry as to the period to which the terms "redemptor" and "revendiquer," employed in the Emperor's speech, allude, M. Thouvenel replied, to no particular period whatever. The Emperor considered that the new order of things about to be established in Italy gave him the right to protect the French frontier; and it was in virtue of this right, which it seemed to him he possessed, that his Majesty made use of the words in question.

**TERrible CATASTROPHE.**—From the *Quincy Herald* (America) we learn that a terrible calamity, rivaling that of the Pemberton Mills, has occurred near the town of Hardin, Illinois, on the Illinois River, and about twenty-five miles above Alton. Fifty school children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out upon the ice to play. The ice gave way, and, with one exception, all were lost. The informant was unable to give further particulars, but he represents that the village was the scene of universal mourning, almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

**ELECTIONEERING IN FRANCE.**—Count de la Ferrière-Percy (a brother of one of the Emperor's Chamberlains, and a cousin of two of the Empress's Ladies of Honour), who was lately elected a deputy of the Orne as a Government candidate, has been recommended to resign his seat rather than face an inquiry, pertinaciously called for by the Marquis de Torcy, into various frauds, misrepresentations, and acts of illegal intimidation, by means of which, as it is alleged, the election was carried.—M. le Beschu de Champ-savin, Counsellor at the Imperial Court of Rennes, has addressed a protest to the Legislative Corps against the election of M. Dalmas, Sous-Chef de Cabinet to the Emperor, for the districts of Fougères and Vitry. Several instances of irregularity on the part of functionaries are produced in the protest, among others a curious circular from an over-zealous Sous-Prefect to the Mayor of the arrondissement. In this epistle the Sous-Prefect says:—"The balloting begins to-morrow. I have the honour to remind you that you are to begin it immediately after the first mass; that you will have on the table a certain number of voting tickets, bearing the name of M. de Dalmas, and none others; that it is important intelligent and safe persons, furnished with voting tickets bearing the name of Dalmas, should station themselves near the Mairie, and protect the well-meaning electors against error and falsehood. Make the electors vote on masse, M. le Maire, for M. de Dalmas, the Government candidate; and by your enlightened and patriotic conduct you will serve at once the Government of the Emperor and the general interests of the country."

**A NEAPOLITAN MIRACLE.**—A miracle has just been wrought at Pozzuoli, in the kingdom of Naples; and the Bishop, the Lord Lieutenant, the Syndic, the Judge, and all the police authorities and agents have witnessed, certified, and registered it. A fire burst down the Church of St. Januarius, in Pozzuoli, on the first day in Lent. A strong wind from the sea saved the chapel in which the sweating stone is preserved, and the saint (or the fire) caused the said stone to run blood in profusion, some of which the Bishop caught with cotton wool!

**THE BROUGHAM PEREGRINE.**—It is not quite true that her Majesty is about to extend the limitation of the present barony of Brougham and Vaux in favour of the noble and learned Lord's younger brother. Such a course is impossible. What is being done is this—a new peerage patent is being made out in favour of Lord Brougham as Baron Brougham, with remainder to his brother; but the patent will bear the date of 1860, not 1830, and the future Lord Brougham will appear at the bottom of the roll of the House of Lords.

#### IRELAND.

**STARTLING PHENOMENON.**—The correspondent of the *Saunders' News Letter*, writing from Drogheda, March 12, says:—"On Saturday night last a phenomenon occurred over this town which for some time struck with the deepest terror those who happened to be outside doors. The moon shone out clearly, the atmosphere was calm, and the sky was dotted over with stars, when, about nine o'clock, a rumbling noise was heard above, and suddenly the heavens seemed to cleave asunder, when a ball of fire, the most brilliant that fancy could imagine, rolled along the blue vault, and appeared to descend with the most fearful rapidity. For a few seconds the entire town was lighted up so intensely that many females shrieked, some fainted, and others ran off the streets, breathless and in the greatest trepidation into the nearest shops. Anything of the kind was never known here before. It was a length of time before parties who had sought refuge in their fright could be persuaded to return to their homes."

**PRIEST versus PARSON.**—At the Mayo Assizes, on Monday, the Rev. Mr. Goodisson, a Protestant clergyman, was indicted for a common assault on Father Lavalle, at Tournakerry, on the 5th of October last. The particulars of this curious case were published in the journals at the time. The plaintiff accused the defendant of accosting him on the high road in an offensive manner, and then threatening to shoot him. The defendant's version of the case was materially different. However, the local magistrates accepted the story of the priest and ignored that of the parson. On Monday counsel for the defendant applied to have the case removed to the Queen's Bench, which, after some discussion, was granted.

**M'MAHON'S SWORD.**—The O'Donoghue, an Irish member of Parliament, has obtained permission from the Emperor of the French to present a sword, which some Irish enthusiasts have bought, to Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta. The Duke, it seems, informed Mr. O'Donoghue that it was a matter of etiquette to obtain the permission of the Emperor. The whole of the edifying correspondence has been printed in the congenial columns of the *Nation*.

#### SCOTLAND.

**TRIAL FOR CHILD MURDER.**—Ann McQuae was brought before the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary on Monday, charged with having thrown her newborn child out of a window in York-place. The child fell from a height of fifty-five feet against a window in or near Elder-street, the poor creature's skull being fractured, in consequence of which it died. From the evidence it appeared that the culprit was not in a right state of mind. The jury returned a verdict of "Culpable homicide," and the Court sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' imprisonment.

**EXPLOSION NEAR AIRDRIE.**—A furnace exploded at the Dundymann Iron-works, in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, on Friday week. Three men and a lad who were working in front of the furnace were overwhelmed in an instant by the liquid mass of scoria and ashes. Their clothes were consumed, and their bodies fearfully scorched. Their cries were pitiable—the men running some distance from the place; but the poor boy could not escape. With some difficulty, however, he was extricated and taken home, but died within an hour afterwards. The three men lingered in excruciating pain till Saturday, when they also expired.

#### THE PROVINCES.

**CONVICTION OF A CLERICAL BIGAMIST.**—In the year 1850, while studying at St. Bees, Cumberland, Mr. Bickerstaffe fell in love with the daughter of the Rev. P. Drew, Rector of Youghal, county Cork. After twelve months' courtship they were married at Youghal, with the consent of both families. Returning to England, Mr. Bickerstaffe obtained the curacy of Thorne, near Wakefield. He remained there two or three years, and subsequently went to St. Andrew's, Ancoats, Manchester; thence to Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and afterwards to Morecombe Bay, where he became unsettled. Four children were the fruits of the marriage. In the beginning of 1858 he went to Headingley, near Leeds, where he depended solely upon an allowance from the Rev. Mr. Drew, and occasional remittances from his own father. Having nothing to do, the rev. gentleman's habits became irregular. In the early part of 1859 he left his family, and nothing was heard of him until a paragraph appeared in the *Times* of the 11th of October last, announcing the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Bickerstaffe, at Bartlow, near Linton, Cambridgeshire, to a Miss Anna Maria Campbell, a lady possessed of £3000 in her own right. It appeared that the rev. gentleman, after leaving Headingley, obtained a curacy under the Rev. Henry Blauker, Incumbent of Thursley, near Godalming, in Surrey. Mr. Bickerstaffe residing at the rectory. During his sojourn here Miss Campbell came to visit at the rectory for a fortnight, and they were affianced. Unfortunately, the course of their love did not run smooth; for, shortly after, the Curate, tumbled off the Rector's coach in a state of intoxication, and was ejected from the rectory. Miss Campbell was made acquainted with the circumstance, but, though advised to break off the acquaintance, it was arranged that they should be married on the 15th of October, at Brighton. Everything was prepared, dejeuner provided for some sixty guests, but the bridegroom failed to appear. An explanation subsequently ensued, and a more private and quiet marriage was agreed upon as more consonant with the feelings of a Christian minister. This was shortly after consummated at Bartlow, near Linton, Cambridgeshire. The happy couple lived together something less than a fortnight, when it was learned by the bride that Mr. Bickerstaffe was a married man, and that a warrant was in the hands of the police for his apprehension. Mr. Bickerstaffe immediately absconded, and for several weeks wandered about the country. He ultimately got to Abergele, near Rhyl, where it was discovered that he was without funds. The landlady, suspecting he was an impostor, gave information to the police, to whom Mr. Bickerstaffe admitted that he was "wanted" at Leeds for bigamy. He was therefore taken into custody. It was stated at the trial at the York Assizes lately that the proceedings were not instituted by Miss Campbell, though she was the most aggrieved party in the matter. The Rev. Mr. Bickerstaffe was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

**AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.**—Miss Frances Jessett is the daughter of Mr. Jessett, surgeon, of Sheffield; and, at the time of her marriage lately, was only seventeen years of age. Up to June last she was at school, and on her return to Sheffield she went to live with Mrs. Dawson, the mother of the lady whom her father married after the death of his first wife. Here she became acquainted with a son of Mrs. Dawson, who found favour in the eyes of the young lady, proposed, and was accepted; but, having reason to believe that Mr. Jessett would not consent to their marriage, they determined upon a clandestine union. Early in September, therefore, they went to Birmingham, where they were married before the registrar. As soon as Mr. Jessett discovered his daughter's flight he went in search of her, but was too late to prevent the marriage. Although, however, the irrevocable vow had been pronounced, proceedings were taken not at all pleasant to the bridegroom. Under the will of a Mr. Sanderson £4300 was left to Miss Jessett, payable upon her marriage. Mr. Tozer, one of the trustees under the will, had, some time previous to the marriage, obtained from the Court of Chancery a release from his functions in Chancery, and Miss Jessett then moved the Court of Chancery in the matter, and Mr. Dawson was cited to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in having married the ward of the Court without its consent. When the case came on an affidavit was read, stating that the young lady's health was such that any excitement such as that likely to be caused by her husband being sent to prison would be seriously injurious to her. Under these circumstances, and as the case was not pressed against Dawson by the friends of the young lady, the Master did not order him to be imprisoned; but he issued a decree for the settling upon the lady herself the £4300 to which the youthful Mrs. Dawson was entitled. So far all went smoothly enough for the newly-married couple. But Mr. Dawson's troubles were not yet ended. Some statements made by him before the registrar, stated to be false, were laid before the Court. These were that he and Miss Jessett had lived in Birmingham fifteen days (whereas they had only been there two), and that the consent of Miss Jessett's father to the marriage had been obtained. There were also some alleged false statements as to the ages of Dawson and Miss Jessett. The Master of the Rolls intimated that he should lay the facts before the Attorney-General, and leave it to him to decide whether a prosecution for perjury should be instituted against Dawson. The Attorney-General has decided to proceed with the prosecution.

**BURGLARY NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON.**—A man named Samuel Jones was charged at the Petty Sessions, Willenhall, with burglary. Mr. Benjamin Guy, residing at Portobello, near Wolverhampton, deposed that, on Monday night week, he was awakened at about half-past two by two men bursting into his bedroom. One of these men was the prisoner, who carried a candle in one hand and in the other a life-preserver, and had a black mask on his face. Prosecutor immediately got out of bed and made towards them, and a struggle ensued, during which he was severely injured. One of the men escaped, but Mr. Guy succeeded in holding down one till the arrival of a policeman, who, hearing shouts of murder, had come to the rescue. The prisoner was committed for trial.

**WIFE MURDER.**—An illustration of the terrible results of drunken habits occurred in Wakefield on the night of Saturday last. About half-past eleven o'clock an Irish labourer was brought drunk to his home in Stock's-yard, Kirkstall. His wife began to reproach him, and threatened to strike him with the tongs. He sprang upon her, and threw her on the floor, where they struggled for a few minutes. He then got up, and found that his wife was a corpse. A police-constable was called in, and the prisoner, who by this time was quite sober, was taken into custody. He is only twenty-five years of age; his victim was twenty-three or twenty-four, and she has left an infant five months old. The prisoner is a man of violent character, and has been several times in prison for assaults.

**THE BURRADON COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—The colliery has now been thoroughly explored, the last bodies found being in the "broken." The number of victims by this catastrophe is now ascertained to have been seventy-six. From the fact that many of the lads died to the shaft before the second and most terrible explosion occurred, and so escaped, the larger proportion of those killed are men, and the greater number of them have left widows and children, or aged mothers and sisters, who were depending on their labour. The subscription on behalf of the bereaved promises to be most munificent. The "coal trade" has subscribed £1000, and money is flowing in from all parts of Northumberland and Durham. An inquiry into the causes of the explosion has been set a-foot.

#### ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The disturbances in this parish were renewed on Sunday. At eight o'clock on Saturday evening Mr. W. J. Thompson, the senior churchwarden, entered the church, acting upon imperative orders he had received from the Bishop of London. He took with him three carpenters, who, upon his instructions, removed the crosses from the altar and also the drapery which had given so much offence to the parishioners. The altar was completely denuded of its High Church furniture, and the choristers' seats, or, what is now understood to be "the quasi-chancel," were swept away. Against this attack upon what Mr. King has hitherto held to be essential to the performance of Divine service he simply protested; and on Sunday morning his Curate and choristers took up places within the rails of the communion-table—the rev. Rector himself ascending the reading-desk, which for some years past has been disused, except for the lessons, which have generally been read by a layman.

The Rev. Thomas Richardson, the newly-elected Lecturer, preached in the afternoon; and at its close a large body of persons remained in the church, evidently with a view to creating a scene. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson ordered these persons to leave, and cleared the church; so it remained until reopened for the evening service. It was then densely crowded, the police forming the more conspicuous part of the congregation. As in the morning, the priests and choristers were obliged to take refuge within the altar rails, with the exception of the Rev. Bryan King, who, with a young layman, habited in a surplice, entered the reading-desk. Mr. King intoned the prayers, the youthful layman reading the lessons in a style which, though probably well intentioned, was apparently very irreverent. So, at least, the congregation seemed to think, for they coughed nearly the whole time the Scripture was being read to them. Mr. King was listened to throughout with attention. The preacher of the evening was the Rev. J. H. Gibson, M.A., Curate of St. Barnabas, Piccadilly. When Mr. Gibson left the pulpit Mr. King pronounced the blessing from the altar, and the priests and choristers moved to the vestry-room. The congregation now struck up the Doxology, and the organist played with tremendous vigour, in order to drown their voices. As soon as the congregation stopped singing the organist desisted from playing, and this sort of amusement between the contending parties was kept up for nearly an hour. During a portion of the proceedings the church was in total darkness, all the lights having been put out, but it was lighted again by direction of the police, who apprehended danger, the church being thronged the whole time—the congregation singing the Doxology and the organist playing in the dark. After the lapse of an hour a large body of extra policemen entered the church, and effected a clearance. The enthusiastic protesters against High Church practices, determined not to have their amusement spoiled, assembled opposite the rector's house, and again sang the Doxology without the interruption of the organist; and, being turned away from this spot, continued their vocal efforts in Cannon-street-road until they were fairly tired out.

**SUICIDE OF A DEFAULTING GENERAL AT VIENNA.**—Not long ago the Viennese military authorities were under the painful necessity of arresting General August Baron von Eynatten, and of bringing him before a court-martial; it being strongly suspected that he had been guilty of frauds while at the head of the military administration in 1859. Soon after the proceedings had begun Baron von Eynatten admitted facts which left no doubt that he had culpably abused the power intrusted to him. Although the authorities took all usual precautions to prevent such an occurrence, the Baron found means to take his own life during the night between the 7th and 8th inst., and so to escape the punishment which awaited him. He left a written document, in which he repeated the confessions he had made, and implored his injured Sovereign to pardon him. The Baron committed suicide in this way:—He separated from the back of the collar of his uniform those embroidered cords (in Austria they are about as thick as a finger) which Polish lancers wear round their necks, and hanged himself. It seems that he had previously tried to destroy himself by forcing a breast-pin into his heart. The body had three minute wounds on the left side of the chest. In the document mentioned in the *Weiner Zeitung* Baron von Eynatten expressed a hope that the manner of his death might not be made public, as he wished his wife to think that he had died of apoplexy.—M. Richter, chief director of the Crédit Mobilier, has been arrested—it is supposed for complicity with the late General Eynatten.

**THE QUEEN AND THE LATE SIGNOR LABLACHE.**—The Queen has presented a copy of the portrait of Signor Lablache (executed by Winterhalter) to the singer's surviving relatives. The gift is accompanied with explicit suggestions that the charge of the picture should be intrusted during his lifetime to Signor Frederick Lablache, and at his decease to be transmitted in succession to any of his brothers or sisters, children of the late Signor L. Lablache, thus providing that the picture should remain an heirloom to the family.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRISON.**—Some misapprehension having arisen in consequence of the absence of Royal patronage to the subscription in behalf of the widow of the late captain of the *Great Eastern*, the following letter from Sir C. B. Phipps has been published:—"Buckingham Palace, March 1. Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Thursday's date. I have the honour to acquaint you in reply that it is contrary to established rule for her Majesty the Queen or the Prince Consort to join a subscription for a private individual. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant.—C. B. PHIPPS."

**THE INCOME TAX.**—Mr. Garnett, M.P. for Lancaster, having given notice of his intention to move that the abatement of income tax allowed to incomes under £150 a year be extended to incomes under £500, has been informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the suggestion involves a loss to the revenue of about £150,000 a year for each penny of income tax, and that an additional establishment would also be requisite to the extent of £2000 or £3000 a year.

**DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL PAPERS.**—At Eden Lodge, Kensington-gore, a large collection of historical letters and papers has been brought to light. The collection consists of, among others, private and secret letters from George III., Lord Mansfield, Sir W. Blackstone, Lord North, Wedderburn, Woodfall, Adam Smith, Burke, Fox, and Pitt. Here ought to be found something about "Junius;" here will certainly be found much about Howard. About the private life of Pitt there is some deeply touching and romantic information. On subjects of more public—not more popular—interest we may mention that the collection contains the whole secret correspondence of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Eden (afterwards Lord Auckland), who negotiated the commercial treaty of 1786—a subject of very great interest at this present time. Lord Suffolk, Lord George Germaine, Lord Grenville, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Melville, Lord Thurlow, are among the names of Mr. Eden's confidential correspondents.—*Athenaeum*.

#### TAHITI.

The approach to this island produces a most pleasing impression on the mind of the weary seafarer. The coast is thickly studded with palm-trees. The mountains, though barren near their summits, form picturesque features in the landscape; and groups of neat, white, plastered houses, above which the Government buildings rise conspicuously—the clear, cloudless sky, and the dark-blue sea—all make up a diversified and beautiful picture. The Austrian frigate *Novara* paid a visit to the island lately, and the officers were hospitably received by the Governor, Captain Saisset. One of these officers writes:—"Mr. Howe, the only Protestant minister, highly eulogises the liberal feeling of the Governor. Formerly the English was the only language permitted to be employed in Protestant worship, and that worship was prohibited in all places except in a little chapel in Papeet6. Now, however, it is freely allowed in other districts, and even in the Tahitian language. On Sundays the natives are seen going to church, carrying their Bibles and hymn-books in baskets made of plaited palm-straw. The majority of the natives of Tahiti, numbering about 7000 souls, are Protestants; whilst the Catholic natives amount scarcely to sixty. The French colonists, together with the garrison, are estimated at between 600 and 700, and most of them are Catholics. They have no church of their own, and their service is performed in a small chapel. The pastor is Monseigneur Florentin Tephano d'Axier, Apostolic Vicar of Tahiti. Papeet6 is a very small colony, containing at most 3000 inhabitants. Of these between 400 and 500 are French, chiefly soldiers and sailors. This place is the seat of the Government and the residence of Queen Pomare and her family."



The palace is a small building, consisting only of the ground floor. In an excursion which we made to the 'Point de Venus,' about seven miles from Papieté, we drove along excellent carriage-roads, saw many neat houses, and enjoyed a splendid view of the sea. An open space of ground in front of the Governor's house is called the 'Pré Catalan.' It is a spacious meadow, and is used as the public promenade. There, on Sundays, parties of natives of both sexes assemble to dance the Upa-Upa. This dance is performed to the accompaniment of drums and cymbals, and it somewhat resembles the French cancan. The prisoners of war from New Caledonia, accompanied by their guard, also assemble on the Pré Catalan to enjoy the recreation of dancing. The Protestant party, as may be supposed, never attend these Sunday revels, which are performed right in front of the Government House.

'Fort Tautahua is the stronghold of the island. After riding across fields of guano we reach the height which commands the surrounding country. Forests of bread-fruit trees shade the road leading to the Yatahua River, a rapid mountain stream, which must be crossed before reaching the ascent of the Diadem mountain, so called from its resemblance to the form of a diadem. This is one of the most interesting points on the island. The lofty, imposing wall of rock is no less curious to the eye of the naturalist than it is important in a strategic point of view. On a lower level height the barracks are built, and these structures are surrounded by pretty plantations.

"The sort of coolness existing between the Governor and Queen Pomare caused our presentation to the latter to be deferred longer than we wished. Shortly before our arrival there had occurred at Papanua a little insurrection, in which the Royal family were suspected to have taken part. A great deal of excitement prevailed throughout the island; the lives of all foreigners were in jeopardy; and one night, at eleven o'clock, the Governor, with a detachment of 150 men, set off to Papanua. A carriage followed, and after a short interval it returned, bringing the Queen, whilst her two sons, with their hands bound, were escorted by a guard to the city as hostages. The Queen and her sons were made answerable for every injury inflicted on Europeans by the insurgent natives. From that time no one dared hold any communication with the Queen without the special permission of the Governor.

"The practice of indulging in the excessive use of strong drinks, which has become common among the native population, and the fact that even the women are not exempt from the vice of inebriety, may afford an idea of the state of social manners in Tahiti. It is remarkable that though the French dominion was established in this country

fifteen years ago, yet one seldom hears a French word uttered by the tongue of a native. The new 'Commissaire Imperial' is making active endeavours to remedy this 'evil,' as he terms it. Accordingly, a law has been passed enjoining the natives to learn the Government language by the year 1869. After that date no one will be permitted to enter himself as a candidate for any Government appointment who is not a perfect master of the French language.

"At 'Point de Venus' we saw the noble lighthouse which has been erected on the spot where Captain Cook established his observatory; and we were shown a tamarind-tree which it is affirmed

husband, and her sons were present. The Queen wore a white dress, of a very plain description, made in the European fashion; and her hair was ornamented with flowers. She appears to be about fifty years of age, and is short of stature and very stout. Her full round face is without expression, and her manners are coarse. Her youngest son appears to be an intelligent young man; but the heir to the throne is a miserable bowed-down figure, who seems to be in a state of premature old age. The ball was kept up until morning. A vast crowd of people surrounded the palace, gazing at the illuminations and listening to the music."

Cook planted with his own hand. The Governor of this district, to whom also belongs the pretty village of Matavai, is a very well-educated native, who wears on his breast the decoration of the Legion of Honour. The want of good carriage-roads in this part of the island is an obstacle to excursions. The Lake of Bai-hiria, situated in a deep valley, is a sight worth seeing; but to reach the picturesque spot it is necessary to perform a long and difficult journey on foot.

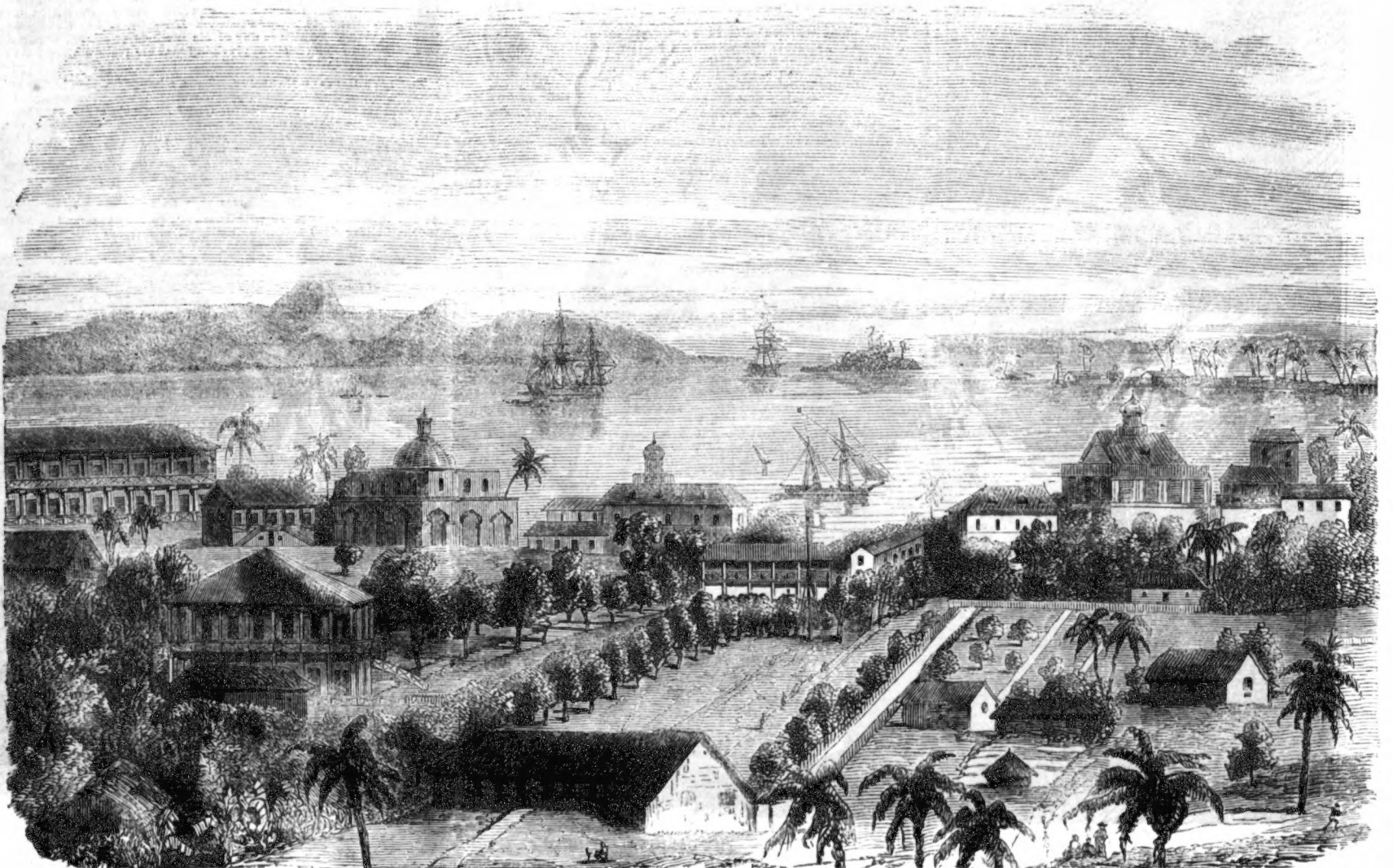
"The centigrade thermometer rises at Papieté in the warm season to 35°, and in winter (July) it never falls lower than 14°. Among the settlers in Tahiti there are many of the French *deportés*. Among the number is Longo-Masino, who, though originally an adherent of Louis Napoleon, took so violent a part against the coup d'état that he was condemned to exile; he is in very poor circumstances. Another of these *deportés* is Belmare, who in the year 1855 fired at the Emperor, and was in consequence exiled for life to Tahiti. This young man, who is not more than twenty-eight years of age, has been fortunate enough to obtain an official appointment in the Bank, whereby he receives a monthly salary of 200 francs. Belmare, who is highly educated, and respected by all who know him, leads a very agreeable life in the land of his exile.

"Experiments have been made in planting sugar and coffee in Tahiti, and there appears every reason to hope for a successful result. The incomes enjoyed by the French Government employes here are more than sufficient to enable them to live in very good style. Queen Pomare receives from the French Government a yearly allowance of 25,000 francs, and the salary of the French Governor of the Island is of the same amount.

"Whilst we were at Tahiti, the Governor gave a grand ball in his palace, and all the officers of the *Novara* were invited to it. The Pré Catalan was illuminated with variegated lamps, and in the ball-room the band of the *Novara* played for dancing. Upwards of three hundred individuals of various nationalities were invited to this entertainment. Queen Pomare, her



QUEEN POMARE.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)



BAY OF PAPIETÉ, TAHITI.—(FROM A SKETCH BY COUNT FOUGET.)





THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.



## THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

THE portion of the Roman carnival that we this year illustrate is the fête of the *moccòli*, which concludes the wild saturnalia that has reigned for a week in the Eternal City.

*Moccòli* is the name given to a small wax candle that is hawked about the Corso in packets containing a dozen each. No sooner is the first *moccòli* lit than the illumination spreads, as it were, by electricity along the whole of the line that for days has resounded with the shouts of masqueraders. Pedestrians and those at the windows and balconies of the houses provide themselves with a bundle of *moccòli*, each endeavouring by every kind of ruse to preserve their own alight and to blow out that of their neighbours. Every one for himself and a light for all, is the order of the night. The wife extinguishes her husband's taper, and the child, while being caressed, will snatch the candle from the mother.

Those who are placed high enough to be secure from attacks themselves wave to and fro above the heads of the passers-by handkerchiefs knotted together. But it is in the street that the most comic incidents of this universal struggle occur. The people in the carriages, leaning over towards the crowd, inflate their cheeks till they resemble the puffed-out geniuses who represent the winds in some of Rubens's pictures. On the other side the mob climb on to the steps and wheels, blowing away like so many grampuses. As the fête of the *moccòli* draws towards its close the panting, pushing, and scrambling becomes positively furious. Fire is rained from every window, molten wax bespatters the dress of those engaged in the mêlée, and the masks and faces of all reek with grease and soot.

At this moment the Corso should be seen from some elevated point; the spectator would be led to imagine that the stars had fallen from the firmament, and were doing battle in the streets. In the midst of this delirium Italian gaiety never forgets itself; rarely does the mimic warfare degenerate into a serious collision; the knife is absent from every pocket, and each sleeve is guiltless of steel. At the corner of each street leading on to the Corso a pontifical gendarme watches over order rather than preserves it; and should he perchance move from his position, it is, in all probability, to drag from beneath the hoofs of the horses some little beggar-boy, seeking for fallen sweetmeats.

At midnight the bell of the Capitol rings out its measured solemn tones. The Carnival is finished, and Lent has begun. The crowd gradually dwindles away, with a few faint shouts, till none are left abroad save the guardians of the night. The next day the churches are filled to overflowing with a sedate and devotional people. That young girl who yesterday was dancing and singing through the streets with tambourine above her head, like a flushed bacchante, now kneels in yon little chapel, striking her breast and confessing her sins, without a thought of the late revelry troubling her conscience.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 121.

## TREATIES.—THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Formerly treaties with foreign Powers were made by the Sovereign absolutely, and in theory now it is the prerogative of the Crown to enter into treaties. But in this, as in all other cases, when we speak of the Crown we mean the Government of the Crown—that is, the responsible Ministers—for now the Sovereign literally does nothing in the way of governing the nation by her own will, but can only act through the Cabinet. But in making treaties now it is not only necessary that the Sovereign should act through her Council, but also that they (the Council) should have the consent of Parliament; and so, after all, it is Parliament, or, in other words, the people, that enter into the treaty. Louis Napoleon can make a treaty for his people without let or hindrance, but in England the people make it themselves. In compliance with this law, therefore, her Majesty, when she entered into the treaty with France, did so only provisionally, and could not ratify it until Parliament assented to it. Her Majesty informed the Parliament what she had done, and asked it to assent to the same. In due time the Foreign Secretary laid the treaty upon the table, and on Thursday last, according to the usual custom, an address to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for the treaty, and sanctioning the same, was moved and carried; and now her Majesty is at full liberty to conclude the treaty.

## MR. BYNG.

The person selected by the Government to move the address was the Hon. George Byng, the member for Middlesex; the seconder was Mr. Baines, the member for Leeds. It is usual on such high occasions as these to select a county member and a member for an important borough, to show to the world and to the Sovereign that all classes unite in the address. Mr. Byng's speech was, *à la Byng*, a well-arranged, nicely-polished speech, carefully got up and prettily delivered, as all Mr. Byng's speeches are—just such a speech as a young scion of a noble house, and a member of Brookes's Club, moving an address to the Crown, ought to deliver. It offended no one, and threw no one into ecstasies, but was altogether an exceedingly proper and courtly harangue, and as such gave great satisfaction both to the Government and the House. As Tennyson says of Maud, it was "faultily faultless." It is probable that there is not another man in the House who could make so gentlemanly a speech and deliver it in so gentlemanly a manner. When Mr. Byng first addressed the House in his set and formal mode some simple people began to augur a splendid future for Mr. Byng; he spoke so calmly, so easily, and in such a polished style. He was very young then, and people said, when he gets to be older he will certainly be a power in the House; but all these speculations are gone, and the true measure of Mr. Byng has been taken, and his right position fixed. For show days like this, and for ceremonial business, Mr. Byng is an exceedingly useful man, but a power to move men's minds and hearts, either here or elsewhere, he will never be.

## MR. BAINES.

Mr. Baines's speech was very different to Mr. Byng's—about as different as Brookes's Club is to a Leeds factory. Mr. Byng is a courtly gentleman, and his address was such as courtly gentlemen would be expected to deliver. Mr. Baines represents the burgher class, and was probably never at Court in his life; and it was therefore not to be expected that we should have from him the polished, well-rounded sentences of the mover of the address, or see in him the elegant ease and refinement of manner that we saw in Mr. Byng. It was a very useful speech, though—this of Mr. Baines—an exceedingly useful speech; and it was several times referred to and quoted in the subsequent debate. Indeed, Mr. Baines is now recognised in the House as an able man. We must doubt, however, whether he will ever be a very effective speaker. For many years Mr. Baines has been a platform orator, and has associated with platform orators; and the consequence is that he has contracted, both in manner and in tone of voice, a taint of the platform which is not at all in favour here. Were Mr. Baines a younger man he might, by practice, get clear of this; but Mr. Baines is sixty years old, and at that age the eradication of long-standing habits is almost an impossibility.

## THE FIRST NIGHT'S DEBATE.

The first night's debate on the treaty was, on the whole, a dull and dreary business. After Mr. Byng sat down the House rapidly thinned; and by the time Mr. Baines had finished more than half the members had gone. Nor did the House fill again until late in the evening, and, even then, the members would not stop and settle down, but buzzed about like a swarm of bees for a time, and then flitted away—the young ones to their clubs or other congenial haunts, and the old ones home to bed. And why should they stop? It was known that none of the leaders would speak, and it was settled that there was to be no division that night.

## THE SECOND NIGHT.—MR. HORSMAN.

One of the chief performers on the second night was the Right Honourable Edward Horsman. The career of Mr. Horsman has been rather a curious one. He first came into Parliament in 1853, and very soon afterwards made himself heard in the House. His special line was Church reform and the denunciation of Church abuses; and all Church

reformers, both outside and in, rejoiced in the presence of so able an ally in the House, and expected great results. Sir Benjamin Hall, it will be remembered, took the same line; and with two such men advocating Church reform in the House of Commons, what might not the reformers expect? But, alas! they soon found out that they were to be disappointed; for Sir Benjamin went to the Board of Health and subsequently became Chief Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Horsman was appointed Secretary of State for Ireland; and, of course, all agitation for Church reform was at an end; for it is not permitted to Government officials, however high their position may be, to carry on any agitation except such as the Government approves. The House, therefore, and the country heard no more about Church reform in these quarters. It was a good ladder, this Church reform, whereby to mount to place and power, and when it had served its purpose it was thrown aside. Mr. Horsman went to the Irish Office in 1855; but somehow he did not give satisfaction there, at least not to the Irish members, who showed their dissatisfaction by pestering, bullying, and annoying the secretary night after night so persistently, and with such effect, that Mr. Horsman's official life became a burden to him.

## TOO MUCH PAY, AND LITTLE TO DO.

The right honourable gentleman resigned his office in 1857, and the reason which he gave for throwing up a salary of £4000 a year was remarkable, and, we should say, unprecedented. It was "that the salary was too large, and the duties too light," this was his own version. The Irish members, however, will have it that the real cause was quite different to this; they say that, though the duties which he performed were certainly light, the duties which he ought to have performed, and did not, were by no means light, and that, because he neglected these duties, and treated the Irish members with incivility, he received a hint from the head of the Government which left him no choice but to resign. Thus on this subject, as on so many others, authorities differ. But, whatever may have been the real cause of Mr. Horsman's resignation, it is obvious that between him and "his noble friend" Lord Palmerston there has been a feud ever since, and that, whenever the right honourable gentleman has seen an opportunity to annoy "his noble friend," and damage his position, it has never been neglected.

## HIS POSITION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Horsman, in the House of Commons, has the reputation of being "an able man;" but this, as our readers know—or if they do not it is not our fault—often means merely that a man can make a clever speech; for this is the general test in the House of Commons of a man's ability. A man may be a profound philosopher, a great genius, an able administrator, but if he cannot talk he is nothing here. Well, measured by this test, Mr. Horsman is an able man, for he can talk, and talk well; he can marshal his arguments in due order; he has vigorous and effective language always at command; his voice is good, and his manner is singularly impressive; and Mr. Horsman is always listened to, and for a time he frequently produces a considerable effect upon the House. Therefore, all this considered, we must decide that, according to the House of Commons test, Mr. Horsman is an able man.

## QUESTIONABLE.

But is Mr. Horsman really an able man—that is to say, measured by a more universal test than that by which men are measured in the House of Commons, is he an able man? This, we presume to think, is questionable. He is a clever speaker, no doubt; no man can manufacture a speech more cunningly than he. He can put together his arguments and words with artistic and ingenious joinery; and he can deliver them with all the effect which modulation of voice and impressiveness of manner can give. But when this is said we venture to think that all is said; for in these speeches, so cunningly devised and so dramatically delivered, where is the wisdom, the thought, which really characterise the able man? We confess that we have often looked for them in Mr. Horsman's speeches, but in vain. Mr. Horsman produces, as we have said, occasionally great effect for a time, but it is only for a time. When he sits down all is gone; there is nothing to take away with you, nothing that haunts your mind and will not leave you, nothing to make you think. In short, his speeches as compositions are exceedingly clever, and the delivery of them is very clever also; but beyond this there is nothing to be said in their favour. So much for Mr. Horsman's matter and ingenuity.

## IS HE SINCERE?

There is, however, another reason why Mr. Horsman does not produce a permanent effect in the House. There is a universal feeling in the House that there is no sincerity at the bottom of all Mr. Horsman's solemn and earnest harangues. There is the appearance of it; for there is no man in the House who speaks with such signs of solemn and earnest conviction as he. At times he seems to be almost overpowered by the force of his convictions, and his manner and the tone of his voice are more those of the pulpit than of the senate-house. But still, all this notwithstanding, the feeling alluded to prevails. Members listen and applaud, and then say, "Ah! it's all very well; but he would be just as solemn and earnest on the other side if it suited his purpose." "That was a fine speech of Horsman's," said one member to another from the "green isle." "True," said the other, "it was a fine speech, and a very able speech; but there was one great fault about it." "What was that?" "Why, he don't believe a word of it; and if Lord Palmerston had given him the seat in the Cabinet which he wanted he would have spoken just as seriously the other way." Every one felt that this was so when Mr. Horsman spoke on the treaty. Of the subject of coals he knew nothing himself; but he wanted to damage the Government; and as, according to the proverb, "any stick will do to beat a dog," he took up the subject of the probable exhaustion of our coal mines, not understanding the subject, nor believing in his own figures, nor, indeed, caring at all about the matter.

## MR. HUSSEY VIVIAN.

But Mr. Horsman fell into a trap. He calculated upon the ignorance of his audience, and made a mistake. Most of them were, no doubt, profoundly ignorant; but there was one that was not. Behind Mr. Horsman sat Mr. Hussey Vivian; and whilst Mr. Horsman was speaking Mr. Vivian must have chuckled with delight to see Mr. Horsman stumbling from blunder to blunder as he did, whilst he (Mr. Vivian) had in his hands or in his memory the refutation of all the right honourable gentleman's mistakes. Mr. Hussey Vivian has been in the House eight years, and, until that night, had never made a speech, and probably was not at all sure that he could make one. But occasions make men. For years Mr. Vivian had studied the subject, not as a theorist, but as a practical man largely interested in coalfields, and, seeing this notice which Mr. Horsman had put upon the paper, he was suddenly inspired to bring his knowledge and experience to bear; and he did it, and did it well. At first he was nervous and shaky, but the House came to his rescue. It saw that he had something to say, and, according to its wont, it encouraged him to say it; and Mr. Vivian proceeded, calmly and coolly, to deliver a speech which, as an answer to Mr. Horsman, was one of the most conclusive and effective speeches heard that evening. "It took up Mr. Horsman's bag of theories," as a member said, "and turned it inside out, and shook it, and then filled it again with substantial facts."

## THE ROUT.

The battle of the Treaty ended not merely in a defeat, but in an utter rout, of the Conservative forces. From the first it was known that the Government would have a majority, but still it was thought that the Conservatives would make a respectable show. Mr. Lindsay had an amendment, but he wisely withdrew it. Then came another amendment, proposed by Lord Adolphus Frederick Charles William Vane-Tempest, commonly called by his familiars "Dolly Vane," which was, after discussion, also withdrawn. And on the second night we had the amendment of Mr. Horsman, on which the two parties were to join issue. The debate, however, went so decidedly against Mr. Horsman that he also wished to back out; but certain of the Conservatives of the stiffer sort refused to allow him to withdraw his amendment, but pressed a division. Then came an uproar. Disraeli glided out of the

House, and most of the party followed him; and when the division was called there was a regular jam at the door, caused by the meeting of the two streams, the Liberals squeezing in and the Conservatives struggling to get out. The result was the Government got 282, and the rump of the Conservatives only 56, votes. The French Ambassador anxiously waited in the lobby outside until the numbers were declared, and then rushed off to the Telegraph office to send the news to Paris.

## Imperial Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

## THE TUSCAN ELECTIONS.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of NORMANBY moved for a copy of any instructions addressed by the Secretary of State to her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, directing him to impress upon the Provisional Government the duty of abstaining from any arbitrary acts calculated to destroy freedom of action in connection with those fresh elections which her Majesty's Government had thought proper to recommend. He urged that the Ministry had made themselves parties to the elections, and had actively interfered in the affairs of Italy. He charged the Provisional Government of Tuscany with intercepting letters, and acting in the most arbitrary and oppressive manner towards the people of that country.

Lord WODEHOUSE said he could not produce papers which were not in existence; and as to the accusation that the Government of this country had interfered with the elections in Tuscany he was in a position to contradict it.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE contended that, in the present state of affairs in Tuscany, it was necessary that the Provisional Government should adopt strong measures in order to secure the freedom of election.

After some further discussion, in which the Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of Argyll, and other peers, took part, the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE BUDGET AND THE TREATY.

On the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave detailed explanations of certain resolutions connected with the Budget, to be proposed in a Committee on the Customs Acts and in a Committee of Ways and Means, modifying and amending the original resolutions relating to registration dues, removals of goods in warehouses, operations in warehouses, dock warrants, contract notes, and delivery orders. He laid the amended resolutions on the table.

After various questions of a miscellaneous character had been put and answered, and the subjects of some of them discussed rather warmly, the motion for adjournment was agreed to, and the adjourned debate on Mr. Byng's resolution was resumed.

Mr. HORSMAN contended that, by the treaty with France, the power which Parliament should possess over the taxation of the country had been abandoned, and we had tied ourselves as long as the treaty lasted to France. This was a great sacrifice, which could be justified only by some great evil to be averted, or some great good to be secured. The House, therefore, ought to ask what were the motives of the treaty. Glowing prospects had been held forth as its results; but these prospects, like many others, were based upon false calculations. The equivalents we were to receive were of two kinds, material and moral. The material consisted in the extension of the principles of free trade; but, as he understood them, the object and result of these principles were to unite countries in one common interest. But how did this consist with the menacing attitude of France, which imposed upon us taxes and burdens in time of peace? The moral equivalent was the securing of friendship and peace with France. If these results were to follow the treaty they would be cheaply purchased by ten times the sacrifice; but he could not conceive how this conclusion could be reached by wounding the amour propre of the French. By this treaty we made enemies of the commercial classes—the only classes hitherto averse from war. The error arose from confounding the French Emperor with the French nation, whose views were antagonistical. And what did a political alliance with France mean? Our policies differed altogether; in relation to Italy and to Savoy, in respect for treaties and reverence for national rights, we were the very antipodes of each other. After summing up his objections to the treaty upon economical, fiscal, constitutional, and political grounds, he dwelt at considerable length upon that article in the treaty which gave to foreign nations what he termed a vested right in English coal, contributing to the exhaustion of one of the great elements of our commercial prosperity and our political strength, enhancing its price, and thereby, in effect, laying a tax upon this country for the benefit of foreigners. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, to add to the resolution the following words:—"But humbly to represent to her Majesty that, in the opinion of this House, article 11 imposes on the Crown and Legislature of the country unnecessary and impolitic restrictions to which this House cannot assent; and to pray her Majesty to effect the omission of that article from the treaty."

Mr. VIVIAN, being intimately acquainted with the South Wales coalfield, gave data from which he estimated that that field alone would be fully equal to supply England, at her present rate of consumption, for upwards of five hundred years. The other coalfields in England and Scotland could furnish an almost fabulous quantity; and he thought it absurd to talk of coal being an exhaustible commodity, or of its export to France being a political consideration.

Mr. BENTINCK, after replying to arguments employed by Mr. Gibson, Sir H. Cairns, and Mr. Byng, condemned the treaty because it was founded upon erroneous principles; and he reproached Mr. Bright with being the originator of a measure from which no other class but his own could derive any advantage. He regarded the treaty as unjust, one-sided, and degrading to this country; and he believed that a war with France would be less prejudicial to the honour and interests of England than the ratification of this treaty.

Sir R. PEEL said it did not appear to him that this was an occasion to enter into the details of the treaty, which had been already discussed in Committee. Then, what were they called upon to do? To acknowledge that her Majesty by this treaty showed her desire to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects, the extension of commerce, and the blessing of peace? Could they deny that the Government had been desirous of opening fresh channels of commerce to this country, and to draw closer the ties of amity with a neighbouring State? Although there would be a loss of revenue under the treaty, its advantages would infinitely outweigh the sacrifice. But, while the House approved the treaty, he hoped it would express an indignant protest against the proceedings of France in relation to Savoy, which he denounced, as well as the general policy of the Emperor of the French. In conclusion he pronounced a glowing eulogium upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. DISRAELI said the circumstances under which the treaty had been negotiated were of a most exceptional character, and he objected to it upon three grounds—financial, diplomatic, and political. His first objection was to the creating a large deficiency of revenue for the purposes of this treaty. Next, he objected to the treaty that it had been unskillfully entered into, and he adduced instances of what he considered precipitation, and of carelessness in regard to British interests. The political objections to the treaty were a part of the subject which could not be evaded, as the House had been challenged to consider the treaty upon political grounds, it having been avowedly negotiated for political purposes. In considering the question of Savoy, he said the conduct of the French Government appeared to have been, so far as the English Government was concerned, sincere, frank, and straightforward, while the latter had been pursuing a policy which they knew must necessarily have led to the annexation of the provinces. With a full knowledge of the intention of the Emperor of the French, no protest was made until a comparatively late period, and the House was now asked to assent to a commercial treaty on account of the critical condition of Europe, although it was so placed that it could exercise no control in the matter.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replying particularly to the speech of Mr. HORSMAN, protested against the tone and language in which he had described the character and conduct of the head of a neighbouring and friendly nation. After vindicating the general policy of the Government in relation to the affairs in Italy, he considered the objections offered to the treaty. It had been said it was a bargain, and that we had sought equivalents and had not got them. He denied that the treaty was a bargain, for the evidence of a bargain was that something was to be given which was worth retaining, and something was to be received in return. But nothing was given to France which was of value to us, and nothing was received from France, except a measure by which France conferred a benefit upon herself. Upon commercial grounds, the short recommendation of the treaty was that at a very small loss of revenue we gained the advantage of a very great extension of our trade. With regard to France, no measure was more likely to conciliate the people of France; and the example of England and France acting together on the principles of free trade would have a beneficial effect on the commercial policy of other nations. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to reply to specific objections to the articles of the treaty relating to shipping, contending that the treaty did much for British shipowners; and to coals, which article, he insisted, made no alteration in our rights and duties in regard to belligerents—it was simply a commercial question.

After a fruitless attempt by Mr. Newdegate to be heard, the House



divided upon Mr. Horsman's amendment, which was negatived by 282 to 56.  
The original motion was then agreed to.  
The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.  
A LITTLE DIFFICULTY.

Lord NORMANBY entered at some length into an explanation of a matter personal to himself and Lord Clanricarde in regard to the late debate on Savoy, and in very plain language suggested that the attentions paid to Lord Clanricarde in Italy were not secured by his personal merits, but by his well-known relations with Lord Palmerston.

Lord CLANRICARDE briefly explained the course he had adopted in Italy, which was one for his own private judgment, as he held no official station whatever.  
After a few remarks from Lord Wodehouse, the discussion was put an end to by Lord Granville, who suggested the propriety of proceeding to the orders of the day.

THE ADDRESS.

A conference was then requested by the House of Commons on the bringing up of the address to her Majesty from that House. On the return of the peers who had been appointed to confer,

The Duke of ARGYLL brought up the address to her Majesty in favour of the commercial treaty with France agreed to by the House of Commons, after which,

Lord TAUNTON gave notice that on Thursday next he should move that their Lordships should assent to the address.

After a short conversation, in which the Duke of Argyll, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Stanhope took part, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SAVOY.

In the House of Commons, before the orders of the day were proceeded with, a question as to the day when Mr. Kinglake's motion respecting Savoy should be debated gave rise to a sharp discussion, in the course of which Mr. Kinglake urged that time was precious, as events were hastening to their accomplishment; Mr. Disraeli suggested that the conduct of the French Emperor in the matter was not the sole point for consideration, but that the conduct of her Majesty's Government was an essential part of the question; and Lord Palmerston challenged and invited inquiry.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. BYNO brought up the report on the address voted on Friday, which was agreed to after a few words from Sir H. Willoughby.

PAPER.

On the order for the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, Sir W. MILES objected to the repeal of this duty at the present time and in the present state of our finances. He could not consider the repeal of the paper duty, he said, apart from a 10d. income tax, and he showed from calculations, founded mainly upon the figures contained in Mr. Gladstone's financial statement, that by retaining this duty, which yielded £1,200,000, and not imposing the additional 1d. income tax, the surplus at the end of the year, which Mr. Gladstone had estimated at £461,000, would still be not less than £429,000. He discussed the alleged difficulties attending the collection of the duty and the arguments urged in favour of its repeal, in particular that the tax was detrimental to the spread of knowledge, contending that, though papermakers and publishers might be benefited by its repeal, generally speaking, it would not be felt by consumers. He then called attention to the heavy pressure of the income tax—a tax which, he said, ought never to be used except in times of great emergency, especially upon persons receiving less than £150 a year, who could not be benefited by the cheapening of French wines and French silks; and asked whether this was a time for augmenting so severe a burden for the mere purpose of taking off the paper duty? He moved, as an amendment, a resolution, that, as it appeared that the repeal of the paper duty would necessitate the addition of 1d. in the pound to the property and income tax, it was the opinion of the House that such repeal was inexpedient.

Mr. STANHOPE, in supporting the amendment, urged strongly the impolicy of sacrificing so large a revenue for an object from which the community would derive but little advantage, the price of books and the circulation of literature being very little affected by the duty on paper. To the argument for the repeal of the duty, that it had been condemned by a resolution of that House, he opposed the fact that the income tax had been condemned by Act of Parliament. The question was whether, in order to take off a tax which might be burdensome to a small part of the community, they would add in time of peace to an odious burden.

Mr. NORRIS opposed the amendment. In reply to the assertion that the paper duty was not an element of cost in books, he insisted that in many of the cheaper classes of books used in schools this duty added from 5 to 20 per cent to the price paid by the purchaser. He referred to the admission of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that the collection of the duty, owing to the difficulty of defining what paper is, was beset with embarrassments.

Mr. A. MILLS observed that the question was, not whether either of the taxes was a good one, but whether an income tax of 10d. should be imposed that the paper duty should now be repealed. He cordially supported the resolution.

Mr. BLACK opposed it, as did also

Mr. MAQUIV. In replying to Sir W. Miles and Mr. Stanhope he showed how the paper duty affected the small tradesmen in Ireland.

Lord K. O'CONNOR observed that what the House had to decide was, whether they preferred the paper duty or a 1d. income tax. In his opinion the duty was placed low in the list of duties which should be remitted. Its repeal would have no sensible effect upon the diffusion of knowledge, though it might benefit papermakers and publishers. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue objected to the tax because of the difficulties cases which were brought before them; but he looked upon their report as made to order.

Mr. M. GIBSON said that for the last twenty-five years those who were entitled to the greatest weight in Parliament had looked forward to the repeal of the tax as an object to be accomplished as soon as possible. The resolution of the House against it as a permanent source of income was part of a long, uniform system of condemnation, and the Government would have been culpable if they had given this resolution the go-by. He complained of the reflection cast by Lord R. Cecil upon the report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; the question was, he remarked, as to the truth of the report. He maintained that the report was true, and that if the duty was to be retained a bill must be introduced to define what paper was, including in the definition articles which came in competition with paper, but which now escaped the duty. The question, after all, was, whether the tax itself was of that character that its retention should be desired? At present the trade was crippled, and he believed the Excise survey and restrictions had much to do with it. The lamentation over the want of rags was not new. He believed that the repeal of the paper duty would create a demand for the raw material, and that a supply would meet the demand. He showed the oppressive effects of the duty upon the cheap press, by citing up its profits, and suggested the influence which its impoverishment must exert upon its quality. In this view the paper duty was really a tax upon knowledge, while it operated as an obstacle to the enterprise of authors.

Mr. HORSMAN observed that Mr. Gibson had not said one word upon the principle of the bill, which, under the semblance of a measure dealing with a single duty, was in reality a proposal for a change of vast importance, not only on account of the principles it involved, but of the consequences to which it would lead. Having a million of taxes to remit, instead of relinquishing the tea and sugar war duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer preferred to remit the paper duty, because it would increase employment. But so would the remission of the tea and sugar duties. The difference was that the one affected a rich class and the other the labouring classes. It was of the greatest importance—socially, morally, and politically—that the latter should receive the best wages; and, if their money payment could not be increased, the remission of the taxes on tea and sugar would enable them to buy more of these articles, or generally to raise themselves in the social scale. The question, then, was whether most benefit would be conferred by remitting the tea and sugar duties or the paper duty. He said the object would be best attained by remitting the former, and he warned the House of the false principle and the mischievous precedent they were establishing. They could not rest here. Fresh demands would be made for other remissions; a premium would be given for the agitation of classes. This small precedent of filling up a deficiency by a remission of an indirect tax, and laying on a direct tax—shifting the whole burden of taxation upon one class—would effect a complete fiscal revolution. He concluded a speech replete with point and sarcasm with some severe remarks, approaching to acrimony, directed against Mr. Gladstone, and by denouncing the bill as a flagrant abandonment of the principles of Sir Robert Peel.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that the remission of the war duties on tea and sugar would afford great relief, but the decision of the Government in favour of the paper duty was founded upon a careful examination of conflicting claims. He denied that this was a concession to the rich; and he showed that the effect of the excise on paper checked the manufacture of the article, and operated as a positive prohibition of experiments that would create new trades for the employment of labour. He insisted that the repeal of the paper duty was in the spirit of the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and that paper had a stronger claim than glass, the excise upon which had been repealed by him. The paper duty burdened the trade in all its branches, and its effect was to create a chain of monopolies, or a

system of narrow and exclusive trading, between the making of paper and the selling of books. The resolution moved by Sir W. Miles, however, dealt with two different questions, and called upon the House to vote not only that the paper duty should not be repealed, but that there should be no addition to the income tax; but he contended that they could not be combined. The income tax had many vices, but it had one virtue, that, in the main, it did make the property of the country subservient to the uses of the State for beneficial purposes.

Sir J. PAKINGTON denied that the House had been under any engagement that, on the falling in of the Long Annuities, the amount should be applied to the reduction of indirect taxes. The understanding was that it should go towards the repeal of the income tax. He implored the House to recollect that the Budget had done nothing for the working classes or for the holders of small incomes.

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 245 to 192.

The bill was then read a second time.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and, the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Lord CHELMSFORD, in introducing a bill to amend the law relating to Sunday trading, explained the object of the measure, which was not one of coercion but of protection, and would not prevent Sunday trading before the hour of Divine service. The necessity of such a measure he deduced from numerous petitions from tradesmen on the subject, who complained that in self-defence they were obliged to open their shops on Sunday, and were so prevented from attending Divine service.

The bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

In the House of Commons, on moving that certain papers relating to the affairs of Italy be laid on the table,

Lord J. RUSSELL entered into an explanation of the conduct of the Government in this matter. He vindicated the Government from the accusation that they had pursued a policy which, by promoting the annexation of the Romagna and Tuscany to Sardinia, laid a ground for that of Savoy to France. This accusation was founded upon an entire misapprehension: their policy had been to endeavour to secure to the Italian people the power of managing their own affairs; they wished the people of Italy to assert their independence of any Power whatever, and, if they thought proper, to unite themselves to Sardinia. It had been said that for a long time he had acquiesced in the design of France to annex Savoy, and that he took no step in the matter until late in the month of January. But this was a mistake of dates. On the 5th of July he had stated what he considered would be the consequences to the Emperor of the French if the plan of annexing Savoy was carried into effect, in the general distrust it would create. But, according to Count Walewski, no such plan was then contemplated, and, the contingency he referred to being improbable, it was unnecessary for him (Lord John) to say that, supposing the Grand Duke of Tuscany not to be restored, and a kingdom of Central Italy not to be formed, he must reiterate the declaration he had made. In January, however, the question had assumed a different shape, showing that there was a project on foot for the annexation of Savoy, and at the end of that month the Government renewed the expression of its fears as to the consequences of the measure. It had been objected, he continued, that the Government had been so anxious for the independence of Italy that they had neglected other objects. But in 1856 Lord Clarendon had thought the question of the state of Italy of so much importance that he brought it before it before the Conference, and later occurrences had induced the Government to consider it one of European interest, and, if so, of British interest. It was for European objects that they had employed the influence of Great Britain, and employed it peacefully, to reconcile differences, prevent war, and lay the foundation of peace between the great Powers of Europe.

Mr. WHITESIDE adverted to the repeated warnings given by Switzerland that a bargain had been struck between France and Sardinia for handing over Savoy and Nice to the former Power, and that this question was of vital importance to the safety and independence of Switzerland. The British Government, however, had done nothing in spite of these warnings; and although Lord Cowley, in the month of January, wrote for instructions, up to the 28th there was nothing to show what the Government thought or did on the subject. Mr. Whiteside went through some of the papers laid before the House, with the view of showing that the French Government had frankly declared its views that, if Sardinia was aggrandised by the addition of Tuscany and the Romagna, France must have Savoy and Nice; and he contended that the Government had laboured to bring about this contingency.

After some observations by Mr. Milnes and Mr. Cochrane,

Mr. HORSMAN said he believed the House would be unanimous in thinking that the annexation of Savoy should not be made a cause of war. But the question was whether France would not thereby acquire a new military frontier. The treaties of 1815 were securities taken by the great Powers of Europe against the traditional policy of France—a policy of war and aggrandisement—and what right had Sardinia to liberate France from obligations for the protection of Europe? Then what was to be done? Had Sardinia no alternative but war or acquiescence? Lord J. Russell, in his despatch, had referred to the Rhine and to Belgium; then, if we apprehended danger, the policy of this country was to take precautions and form alliances with other Powers. This was the traditional policy of this country, to form alliances in order to check aggression, and he thought the Government would have done wisely upon this occasion by entering into such an alliance. Instead of this they had busied themselves with a commercial treaty with France.

The discussion was continued by Lord H. Vane, Mr. Griffith, and Mr. Kinnaird.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was clear that this was not a case upon which the issue of peace or war ought to depend. The cession of Savoy did not involve the interests of this country so as to induce us to go to war to prevent it. As regarded England, France would not be stronger after the acquisition of Savoy than before. If this was agreed upon, it was clear that some of the measures recommended in the debate would not be expedient. To enter into alliances with the great Powers of Europe, unless the matter was of sufficient importance, would inspire alarm, and rouse the national feeling in France. He thought it would be a great mistake in the French Government if they persisted in the plan of annexation; and it would be a glorious act on the part of France if, after having restored independence to Italy, it was content with the renown of that generous enterprise, without mixing it up with so small an object. The reasons assigned for the annexation he thought insufficient, and the objection felt by the British Government was not founded upon what they considered British interests, but upon the danger to Europe of the precedent and of the principles (those of natural boundaries and the identity of language) upon which the annexation was justified. But reflection might yet induce the Government of France to abandon the design. In the opinion of the English Government this was a question of European interest, and he could not help thinking that other Governments would take the same view as our own; and that the Government of France would find that it would gain more by preserving the good opinion of Europe than by the acquisition of a small territory.

Mr. DISRAELI, after disclaiming any desire to make the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France a ground of war, observed that Lord J. Russell had not denied that he had received ample and repeated warnings of the design of the French Government. His defence was that he thought the intimations mere threats, and he treated them with indifference. Then he (Mr. Disraeli) contended that, being acquainted with the policy of France, if Sardinia was aggrandised by the acquisition of the duchies, she would demand the annexation of Savoy, and the Government had pursued a course favouring that policy. This was the charge he had brought against the Government. The conduct of France had been frank and open; but, if the principle of natural boundaries was to be realised—if distrust was excited in Europe—if war followed and dynasties were subverted—the Government which had assisted that policy would be responsible to the country and to history for the consequences.

After speeches from Mr. Kinglake, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Osborne, the discussion terminated.

Colonel SYKES was moving for certain papers connected with the reorganisation of the Indian army when the House was counted out at a quarter-past ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Mr. L. KING moved the second reading of the Religious Worship Bill, the object of which, he said, was simply to extend the religious freedom enjoyed by all other classes to the clergy of the Church of England, who could not legally celebrate its rights and ceremonies in private buildings, and without the permission of the Incumbent of the parish and the licence of the Bishop. He asked the House whether, when large congregations of the working classes who shun churches were attracted to theatres, where preaching was contrary to law, it was wise to let the law remain as it was. He anticipated and replied to objections, remarking that it was a fault in the bill that it did not go far enough, this fault might be obviated in committee.

After some discussion,

Mr. BOUVIER moved the bill, introducing a system fundamentally

different from the present, would make confusion worse confounded, and he moved to defer the second reading for six months.

Sir G. LEWIS supported the amendment.

After some further discussion the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 168 to 131; so the bill is lost.

The Marriages (England and Ireland) Bill passed the Committee; and the Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill made some further progress in that stage. Other bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Lord TAUNTON moved that their Lordships agree with the House of Commons to address her Majesty on the subject of the treaty of commerce with France, and to fill up the blank in that address with the words "Lords spiritual and temporal," &c. The noble Lord, having referred to the policy of Mr. Pitt, which was in favour of an enlarged intercourse with France, said he believed that nothing would tend more to prevent war in future than an increased activity in our commercial transactions with France. A short time since the relations between this country and the United States were in such a condition that at one time war seemed imminent; but that calamity was averted, he felt sure, by the intimacy of our commercial intercourse with America. This would show their Lordships the importance of promoting the increase of trade with France. Having dwelt upon the heads of the treaty, he expressed his belief that the relations which would arise between the two countries would be such as to confer the most permanent advantages on both.

The Earl of CORKE seconded the address.

Lord GREY regretted that he could not concur with the address which his noble friend had moved. It was far from his intention to offer any obstacle to the treaty coming into operation. Much as he disapproved of it, it was now too late to prevent it coming into effect. Matters had gone too far to allow their Lordships to interfere prudently with its further progress. But no address was required to give validity to the treaty, and the only effect of the address, was to call upon their Lordships to express in the most solemn and formal manner their complete approval of the treaty, both in reference to its general policy and its details. He thought the treaty could not be considered by itself alone, but that it must be taken as part of the general financial arrangements of the Government, for it was impossible to separate it from the budget. He felt satisfied that the budget was a dangerous measure, and that the treaty was not deserving of their Lordships' approval. The noble Earl then moved an amendment to the effect that it was not expedient for the House to express an opinion upon the commercial treaty with France.

Lord WODEHOUSE followed, and contended that the Government had adopted the same policy as that of Sir R. Peel under similar circumstances of a financial deficit, and had effected a treaty with France which had been the ardent desire of some of the greatest statesmen that ever lived.

Lord STANHOPE made some objections to the treaty, but expressed his unwillingness to divide with the noble Earl against the address.

Lord OVERSTONE thought that these treaties could only have the effect of depriving us of that freedom of action which he believed to be essential to our welfare and independence. The noble Lord concluded by expressing his regret at being obliged to withhold his assent from the address.

The Duke of ARGYLL reviewed the objections that had been urged against the commercial treaty and the budget, and vindicated the policy of the Government.

The Earl of DERBY said that the address was unnecessary, and that it neither involved the acceptance nor the rejection of the treaty itself. He condemned the large remission of duty that had been made upon articles of luxury, and such as not to affect the poorer classes, and the augmentation of the income tax.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Cranworth, and the Duke of Newcastle severally addressed the House.

Lord GREY having replied, their Lordships divided, when the address was carried by a majority of 68 to 38.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL applied for leave to introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in England, a measure which he said had been long imperatively demanded. Our bankruptcy law was in a worse state than that of any other country in Europe, as was to a great extent evidenced by the fact that the expense of administering assets in the Court of Bankruptcy amounted to thirty-three per cent of the value of the property involved. He would have proposed the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt, but that he feared that by so doing he should have aroused too formidable an opposition; therefore he should leave that part of the question to be dealt with, if deemed desirable, at some future time. He, however, proposed to abolish all distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency, establishing one court for all such cases, and removing all motion on the part of the creditor for sending the insolvent to prison. By the general provisions of his bill any person would be empowered to present a petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy against himself upon giving up all the property in his possession. Any property which he might acquire after his discharge by the Court would be freed from all liability for debts previously contracted. A mode of proceeding in the case of pauper insolvents was also provided for, and a compulsory power was given to bring up insolvents who did not wish to make a statement as to their property after fourteen days' imprisonment. The distinction between traders and non-traders was to be swept away. The mode of administering the law would be simplified by separating ministerial from judicial functions. The London Commissioners of Bankruptcy would be altogether dispensed with, but their present emoluments would be allowed to them. They would be replaced by a single judge with the position and salaries of the courts of law and equity. That legal functionary would be able to discharge all the judicial duties of the chief Court of Bankruptcy, and the administration business—such as examinations, dividend meetings, and so on—would be conducted by the registrars, who would hold their meetings, upon instructions from the judge, in different localities, to suit the convenience of the creditors. The chief court would be also relieved by the action of the assistant court in the London districts which would deal with cases where the assets did not exceed £300. With regard to the existing country courts no change would be made as to the commissioners for the present; but by a provision in the bill the Queen would be empowered upon the death of commissioners to transfer the business of their courts to the county courts under certain specified restrictions. A further provision of the bill gave power to the creditors to take an estate out of bankruptcy at any time, and to administer it by any private mode which they might deem more to their advantage. He proposed to abolish the messengers in bankruptcy altogether; and, by transferring their duties to the official assignees, who could call the creditors together, hold the estates until the election of the assignees, and, if necessary, obtain authority from the judge in chambers to carry on the trading or otherwise meanwhile. In the case of estates under the value of £1000, they might in country districts be delegated to the county courts at the desire of a majority of the creditors; and, with respect to certificates, a power of suspension would be vested in the judge and the commissioners; but cases of fraud would be referred to the criminal courts. Those were the main features of a measure which the hon. and learned gentleman asked leave to introduce, with the intention of moving its second reading before Easter.

Sir F. KELLY thought that some difficulty would arise in bringing all classes of debtors under one system of bankruptcy law.

After some conversation leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE CUSTOMS ACTS.

The House then went into Committee on the Customs Acts. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved an amended resolution, reducing the duty on hops until the 1st of January, 1862, to 20s., and after that date to 15s., per cent.

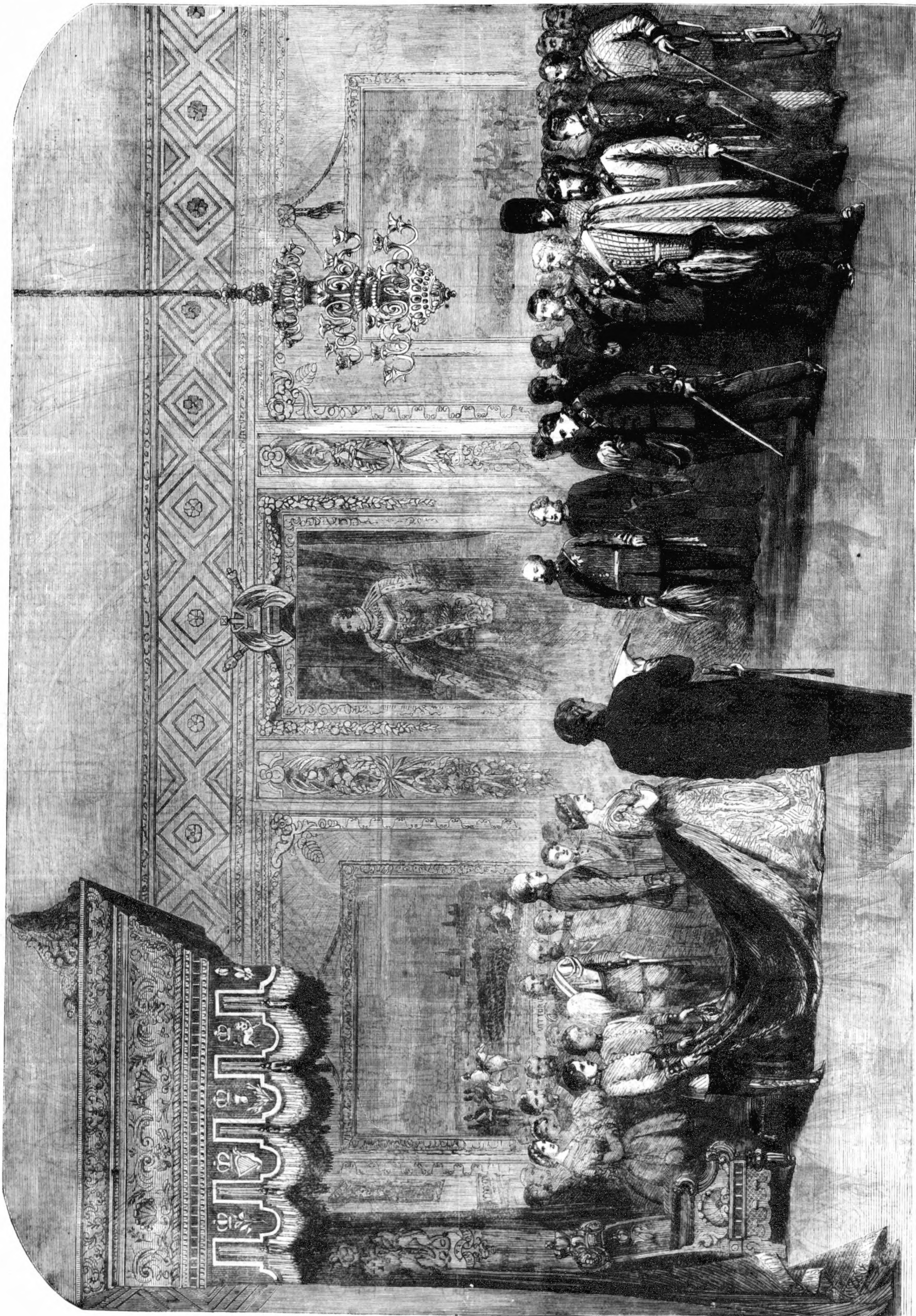
Mr. DODSON moved an amendment to the effect that the amount of duty, after the 1st of January, 1862, should be subsequently fixed by Parliament.

Sir B. BRIDGES seconded the amendment.

After some discussion the Committee divided, when the amendment was defeated by a majority of 138 to 104. The original proposition was then agreed to. The Chairman soon afterwards reported progress.

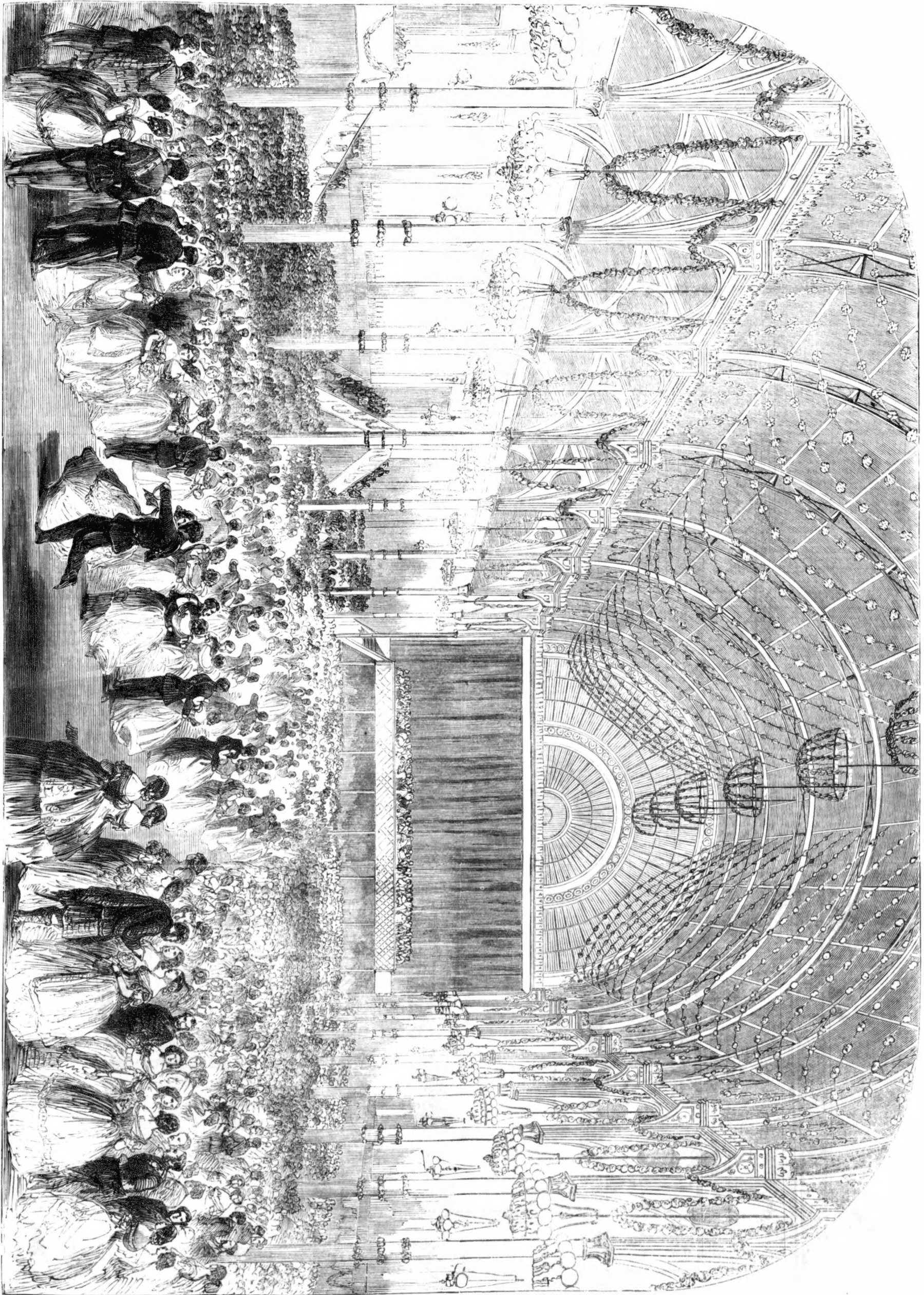
ARMY INTELLIGENCE. — We believe that Major-General Sir William Mansfield has declined the appointment of second in command of the Chinese expedition, to which he was gazetted some two or three months since. He will now in all probability remain with Lord Clyde as Chief of the Staff until his resignation, when Sir William will have the chief command at Bombay in succession to Sir Hugh Rose. The Earl of Cardigan's period of service as Inspector-General of Cavalry having expired, Major-General Lawrence, formerly of the 17th Lancers, and now commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, will succeed him in that post. Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, on being relieved as Adjutant-General by Sir James Scarlett, will, in all likelihood, be appointed to the command of the Northern District, in succession to Sir John Pennefather. Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., now in command of a brigade at Aldershot, will be the new Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, vice Sir James Scarlett. Major-General Duncan A. Cameron proceeds to Edinburgh as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, in succession to Lord Melville, whose period of service has expired.





PRESENTATION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS TO HER MAJESTY IN THE THRONE-ROOM OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE.





VOLUNTEERS' BALL IN THE FLOREAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.



## THE VOLUNTEER LEEVE AND BALL.

THE scene presented at the Volunteer Levee last week, and at the ball which followed in the evening, are depicted in the accompanying Engravings with greater detail than language is equal to. We may add something, however, to the description in our last Number.

The volunteers were received at St. James's under a spacious marquee, erected on the space between Marlborough House and the Palace, and giving access to the squalid passages by which the State apartments of St. James's are approached from that side. The groups formed of the various corps as they arrived were extremely picturesque. Dark greys and rifle greens predominated, but many of these dark uniforms were enlivened with facings of red, and the silver badges and chains of the belts and bouches, or in some cases the belts themselves, of brown leather, relieved what, but for these points, would have been the sombreness of such masses of sad colours. But dark greys and greens did not prevail exclusively. There were the light greys of the Manchester corps and of the Queens, with their enrichments of vermilion and silver cord; the reddish greys of the Inns of Court; the Scottish Rifles and the Oxford Corps, with their blue facings; the purples of the killed corps of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and, conspicuous alike by the red of the tunic, and the thews and sinews of the wearers, were the three sons of Anak, who represented the St. George's six-foot Guards, and who, not satisfied with their natural inches, had added more than a cubit to their stature in the shape of tall and black helmets, with towering clusters of white plumage. There was little variety to note in the cut of the uniforms. Shako, tunic, and trousers, as the rule, knickerbockers as the exception. Here and there an eccentric-looking wideawake, or a Robinson Crusoe-like, slightly conical, and comical thatch of fur, belonging, I believe, to a Liverpool corps, cross and waist belts, in most cases black, in some brown morocco or russet. Great variety in the way of feathering; horsehair, cocks' feathers, blackcocks' tails, pompons. On the whole, the effect of the uniforms was decidedly becoming and workmanlike. Whatever extravagance of material or overdoing of ornament there might be in some few cases, it was decidedly not enough to leaven the whole. There was one remarkable group, however, whose singular appearance rendered it difficult even for the Queen herself to maintain her wonted gravity. The officers in question had thought proper to clothe themselves in loose sky-blue blouses, with buff waist-belts, and round, flat-brimmed "wideawakes." The *tout ensemble*, well enough for a French cantonnier, was ludicrous in the extreme, when suggested as a military costume. Some half-dozen other officers—for reasons which did not transpire—had, in addition to their swords, Colt's revolvers attached to their belts.

So much for those to whom the Court was meant to do honour. The Court itself is thus described in the *Manchester Guardian*:—"From the squalid entrance passage, which looks like the approach to the back premises of a second-rate hotel, we pass up a staircase, to which the Yeomen of the Guard, partizan in hand, in their Tudor dresses, posted in pairs on each landing, and crimson draperies disposed about the entries, give a certain stateliness of aspect, despite the poverty of the architectural proportions of everything. The staircase gives access to a series of apartments, hung with old Flemish tapestry, or adorned with arms and armour, arranged in patterns against the oak paneling. The doorways of these rooms are kept by the Gentlemen at Arms, in their costume, which looks like a cross between a footman's livery and a Life Guard's uniform, and which is quite out of keeping with the State partizans they carry. The gold and silver sticks, in blue and gold, are plying their vocation, calming, counseling, and marshaling; and imposing janitors are urgent in their requests, 'Pray, don't push, gentlemen; 'No squeezing, pray—you are approaching the presence; 'and, other hints to over-eager volunteers, who, with Devonshire, Middlesex or Lancashire on their cards, find themselves struggling with the contingents of such rearward counties as Carnarvonshire, Durham, Westmoreland, and Fifeshire. To the three leading counties above named, which happen also to include the greatest number of corps, has been assigned Queen Anne's room, the most spacious in the Palace, next to the Throne-room. And here, for an hour and a half, the volunteers of the three leading counties rub shoulders, chat, study the portraits of Queen Anne and the two Georges, or the two huge battle-pieces of Tournay and Lille, which record the rare—in the sense of infrequent—prowess of the House of Brunswick."

The air was heavy and unbreathable; the buzz of voices increasing. The volunteers were thankful for the opening of a couple of windows, for the atmosphere became Calcuttish. There was an effort to get the corps into something like arithmetical order against the deffling should begin. At last there was a movement. The artillery passed first, and then a cry for the 1st Devonshire announced that the stream of riflemen had begun to set towards the Sovereign. Once the tide had set in motion there was no pause. "The numbers of the successive regiments are called out by one of the gold sticks; and in fours deep, or threes, we defile through an intervening room, the passage through which is lined with Lords Lieutenant, who at this point take the head of their respective county corps; and then we are in the Throne-room, an oblong apartment, lined with Ministers and high officers of the household. At the end, facing the door by which we enter, stands the Queen, the Prince Consort, and their suite. The cards with the names of our corps are handed as we approach to the Lord Chamberlain. He reads, in a loud voice, our county, regimental number, and our names. The Queen bows as we defile before her, bowing each as we pass the presence, and thence on through a series of passage-rooms or passages, the cordon which keeps our pathway clear lined with volunteers, who, less fortunate than ourselves, stand low down on the country list, and will have to bide their turn for going through the ceremonial, from which we are making our escape, full of oylity, but satisfied that the attending at such a Court is a ceremonial of which one experience is quite enough for a long while, and thankful once more to breathe even the air of London streets."

Of the ball we gave a full description in our last, and have nothing now to add to it.

**POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.**—The comparative statement of paupers in receipt of relief has been just issued by the Poor Law Board, and contains an account of the number of indoor and outdoor paupers in England and Wales who received relief during each week of the month of January, 1860. The returns are encouraging, and exhibit a large decrease of pauperism as compared with the corresponding period of last year. For the purpose of the returns the whole country is divided into eleven districts, containing in the aggregate 14,714 parishes, from all of which, with the exception of 286 incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, returns are received weekly. The population being estimated according to the census of 1851 at 17,670,935, it appears that the number of persons in receipt of relief in the last week in January was 832,362, or about one in every twenty-one of the whole population of England and Wales, but this figure is manifestly too small when the increase of population since the last census is taken into consideration. The corresponding figures for last year are 872,459, showing a decrease for the present year of 40,097. The following figures will show the amount of pauperism, both in and out door, relieved weekly during January 1859 and 1860:—

	1859.	1860.
First week	854,495	826,165
Second week	859,895	828,191
Third week	866,130	829,997
Fourth week	870,320	831,285
Fifth week	872,459	832,362

Although the above table of 1860 shows a great decrease as compared with the year 1859, a progressive increase in each week is unfortunately observable, but, comparing it with the table of 1859, we see the same increase towards the end of the month, thereby suggesting that the increase of the present year is not due from any undue or exceptional pressure, but to the ordinary course of events.

**OUR CAVALRY IN THE CRIMEA.**—A correspondence between Lord Lucan and Sir De Lacy Evans has been published. Lord Lucan asked Sir De Lacy whether it was true that in the recent debate on army purchase he instituted a comparison between the artillery and the cavalry employed in the Crimea unfavourably to the latter. Sir De Lacy, in his reply, admits that he did argue in favour of the superior efficiency of the artillery, but says he should not have done so if he had remembered the exceptional position in which the cavalry were placed by their extraordinary sufferings. He highly eulogises Lord Lucan's conduct in the Crimea.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

## MR. POTTER AND THE WORKING MEN.

THE circular of Mr. Potter to the working-classes must not be allowed to pass out of notice without some attempt to improve the occasion. It is because the great body of journals—imitating, in that respect, our public men—take so little notice of what the working people say and do that such leaders as Mr. Potter have it all their own way with them. For our part, we cannot think any question of the time more interesting than the state of the labouring population, or their feelings towards their employers and society generally.

Mr. Potter's object is evidently to represent the recent "strike" as having ended in triumph. But we confess we do not see the triumph ourselves. The strike was begun to coerce a certain firm into reducing the hours of labour without reducing the scale of pay. The lock out was the masters' retaliation for this, which comprised a wish to make the men sign what was known as "the document." But the withdrawal of the document was not a victory, on the original dispute, for the workmen. In fact, the case stands thus—they have won a battle, but they have been beaten in the whole war. They have prevailed against the document, but as for affecting the hours or rate of wages, they have done nothing. Abstractedly, from this particular dispute Labour has acquired no more ground against Capital than it had before. Men must still work at the market rate of wages, and for the original number of hours; and the power they retain of combining is simply nominal as regards affecting these. They may swear fealty to a Trades Union if they like; but a Trades Union can no more diminish their work or increase their wage than it can check the coming Spring. Against the stone wall of a law of nature the thickest head butts in vain.

We do not remind Mr. Potter's readers of these unpleasant truths in order to exult over him or them. We do not consider ourselves bound to represent the masters; and we dare say there is selfish obstinacy among them as among the employed. But we do think it reasonable that the men should face the truth of the position. It is absurd to blow a trumpet when no victory, in reality, is achieved. Besides, has the glib Mr. Potter counted his killed and wounded? Has he read the Registrar-General's recent return for the year 1859? We can only say that we have felt profound sympathy for his dupes in going through the terrible paragraph about the effects of the strike on London mortality. While Mr. Potter was spouting women were crying and children dying of starvation. The sufferers bore their fate with the pluck of the English race, it is true. But in reality this was an unreasoning revolution, like that of the Indian fakirs. The cause—we mean the Strike—was bad. And though the document was, perhaps, not a right way of meeting it, still the Strike produced it, and not it the Strike. The whole misery sprang out of the doings of that day when it was first determined to try and alter the hours of labour by force and combination. If that idea was Potter's, Potter was the Helen of this social war.

It has long been pointed out by Mr. Carlyle and others that the "rate of wages" is not a satisfactory relation between man and man; but there should be deeper and finer ties between spiritual beings. But, till we know how to apply this truth, the economical law, being established by fact, ought to be respected. One would think, to hear Potter and Co., that wages were regulated solely by conspiracies among employers A, B, and C, to oppress the workman. But—not to mention that this is an odd belief to hold about men who are really the workmen of last generation become prosperous in a second one, if they have not risen from workmen themselves—we deny that it is true. A capitalist goes into a public market to buy labour just as he would buy apples. He does not fix the rate of price in one case any more than the other. If apples are plentiful they are cheap, if not, dear. And competition (as Mr. Mill remarks) raises wages as well as depresses them. When labour is in demand capitalists compete for it, and wages rise. But in any case the capitalist is not responsible for the state of the market or the lowness of the wages. That is fixed by causes altogether beyond him, the amount of the population, the demand by the public for what he supplies, and so forth; causes with which he has nothing to do.

Of course, it may still be said that he makes a profit, and that this is too large. But his profit is his wages for engaging in the business, and accepting its labours and risks. Who shall say how much or how little a man deserves to have for that? Or, is it not possible that it is a question which may settle itself better than anybody else would settle it? How long would a society exist without civil war where an attempt was made by any power whatever (State or private) to apportion to everybody just what he ought to have? Fancy a board sitting to feed London every day on such a principle!

The worst effect, perhaps, of the organisation by which spouters and committees govern the working man, is that their influence damages the individualism of the worker by accustoming him to be thought for and acted for by fellows no better or wiser than himself. No gentleman ever meets the inferior agitators of the country without being struck by their ignorance and presumption, and yet they direct the finest body of working men in Europe. Now, if the best men amongst these last would only take up their individual reform and elevation as the great object—would live as frugally and with as little public house life as possible—would avail themselves of all the opportunities of reading or of hearing educated men within their reach, and would generally so imitate the Franklins, who have raised the reputation of their class, they would find the notion of their being "kept down" disappear as they inevitably rose. And this, no doubt, many are doing. With regard, then, to such as are unwilling to accept their position and make the most of it, let Mr. Potter have them. The law will know how to deal with them if they break it. And, meanwhile, they are punished by their own constant discontent, which bragging about sham victories will in no way, we may be sure, relieve.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN left London for Osborne on Thursday week.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE PRINCE CONSORT has become patron of the National Rifle Association.

PRINCE FREDERICK OF THE NETHERLANDS embarked at St. Katharine's steam-wharf on Monday, on his return to Holland.

THE DUC DE MONTPENSIER arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday in a Spanish ship of war.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS gave his eighth Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday evening.

HIS MAJESTY has presented Mr. W. B. Donne, examiner of plays, who has had the direction of recent theatrical performances at Windsor, with a handsome silver inkstand, in token that his services have been duly appreciated. Mr. Donne will continue to direct the Windsor theatricals.

COUNTESS GRANVILLE died on Wednesday at Brighton. The Countess was the daughter and heir of Emeric Joseph Duke of Dalberg, and first married Sir Frederick Acon, who died in 1837; in 1840 she married Earl Granville, then Viscount Leveson.

IN FUTURE, EVERY PERSON ARRIVING IN HANTS, whether native or foreign, must be provided with a passport, either delivered or properly visé by Hay-tin consular authorities.

A SUBSCRIPTION is on foot for the erection of a memorial window to Mrs. Hemans, to be placed in the church where she lies buried—St. Anne's, Dublin. The estimated cost is £250.

LORD DUFFERIN has been excavating on the banks of the Nile, and we understand that a small temple, with the columns *in situ*, and a considerable number of inscriptions, have rewarded the search.

SIGNOR GIULINI has written a song for his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, and has received a snuffbox in gold, covered with diamonds, of the value of £300.

THE ROYAL NAVAL ANNUITY SOCIETY AT DEVONPORT is a severe sufferer from the serious "defalcations" of one of the late clerks, Mr. William Molesworth Richards, who has absconded.

THE GREAT BELL in the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is cracked in five places.

THE COTTON-MILL OF MESSRS. HASLAM IN PRESTON was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Friday week. The building and its contents were insured for £20,500, which sum, it is thought, will barely cover the loss.

M. THIERS has just delivered to the printer the last sheet of vol. 17 of the "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire." The third volume of the "Mémoires de M. Guizot" is to appear in a week or ten days.

THE FLOATING-BATTERY *Trusty*, which was damaged so badly by the spherical shots from the Armstrong guns, is undergoing repair at Chatham. Some of the shots went completely through the sides of the vessel, and, in consequence of the comparatively little resistance presented by these iron-plated floating-batteries, no more vessels of that class are to be constructed.

THE LIGHTING recently landed at Geelong fifty-six partridges, four hares, and twenty-six wild rabbits, all apparently in good health.

MR. MACLISE, we hear, has determined to paint his great cartoon in Westminster Palace in the German fresco—that is, in the water-glass medium.

IN INVESTIGATING THE CARLISLE COFFIN MYSTERY the police have made inquiries which tend to show that the mother of the child was the daughter of a farmer near Dumfries, who has since married and gone to New Zealand, where she is at present residing.

JAMES CLARKE HOOK is the fortunate Royal Academician selected to fill the chair of James Ward.

ABDUL-MEDJID has just narrowly escaped a Ministerial revolution, says the *Nord*. The Sultan wished to marry a slave, which he had a full right to do, and the Ministers made no objection. When, however, he asked them for ten millions of piasters for the marriage fêtes, they pleaded the penury of the Treasury, and refused.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY will succeed Lord Elgin as Postmaster General.

GREAT EFFORTS are being used at Chatham Dockyard to have the *Undaunted*—one of the new description of 51-gun screw-frigates—completed as early as possible in the present year. She is intended for a high rate of speed, and her armament will consist entirely of Armstrong guns.

THE *Hove* (121 guns) was launched at Pembroke Dockyard on Wednesday. The length of the vessel is 301 feet; extreme breadth, 61 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet 4 inches; weight of hull, about 3500 tons. Armament—sixty-two 8-inch guns; fifty-eight 32-pounders; and one 68-pounder pivot-gun.

ADMIRALTY ORDERS have been received at Chatham Dockyard directing that the entry of additional mechanics and labourers is to be discontinued until further orders.

MR. FOLEY, R.A., has in hand a statue of one of the Brothers in "Comus." This is understood to be intended for his diploma work upon election as Royal Academician.

THE BELGIAN CHAMBER has adopted severe enactments against duelling. In the event of the death of one of the parties the survivor will be liable to imprisonment of from one to five years, and to a fine of from 2000*fr.* to 10,000*fr.*

THE DATE fixed for the performance of the Orphéonists of France in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham is from the 24th to the 30th of June.

THE SHEARING of Mr. Ledger's flock of alpacas (in Australia) has been successfully completed.

THE DUCHESS OF MALAKOFF presented her husband with a daughter last week. The Empress went to visit her as soon as she heard of the event.

LORD ST. LEONARDS, whose "Handy Book" has found so many admirers and so many imitators, is preparing another to explain the existing laws of marriage and of settlements.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION was put to the hammer last week, but not sold. The highest bid was £3100.

GOVERNMENT has given £20,000 for the range of buildings known as the Euston Hotel at Fleetwood. The building is to be converted into a School of Musketry for the north of England.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE CORRESPONDENCE of the late Alexander von Humboldt with Varnhagen von Ense has been published by Decker, Berlin, and is creating a great sensation on account of the liberal, and sometimes even ultra-democratic, opinions expressed by the author of "Cosmos."

A GERMAN TRANSLATION of the first volume of Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilisation in England," by the well-known Professor Arnold Ruge, has appeared at Leipzig.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS THE PAPAL TRIBUTE from Ireland will probably swell to something like £50,000.

THE STRIKE OF THE ST. HELEN'S COLLIERIES is at an end. A large amount of misery and want has, in addition to the loss of wages, been created by the strike.

THE CLEANSING OF THE SERPENTINE is to be completed, according to contract, on the 1st of May. The work has been entrusted to Messrs. John and Edward Bird, of Hammersmith, and Messrs. James Watt and Co.

THE INHABITANTS OF TWO BOHEMIAN VILLAGES in the vicinity of Königsgrätz, numbering above five hundred souls, have embraced Protestantism in a body. The extraordinary conversion is due to the injuries inflicted upon the people by their priests under the pretence of spiritual supervision.

THE *Barossa* screw-corvette was launched at Woolwich on Saturday afternoon.

THE USUAL NOTICE has been given to artists proposing to send their pictures to the Royal Academy for exhibition. This year the latest day for sending in pictures will be Tuesday, April 10.

A BIRMINGHAM FIRM has been for several weeks engaged in executing an order for copper coinage for Tuscany, bearing the cross of Savoy and the name of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, with the date 1859. The new coins bear inscriptions—on the obverse, "Vittorio Emanuele Re Eletto;" and on the reverse, "Governo della Toscana, 1859."

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the Asylum for Idiots took place at the London Tavern on Friday week, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The company was numerous, and comprised many of the more liberal and influential of the patrons of benevolent institutions.

ARRANGEMENTS are in contemplation, we hear, for the conveyance of the day mail between London and Paris in eleven hours via Calais, and that this improved service is likely to begin in May.

THE EARL OF ELGIN left town for Paris on Monday morning, to consult with the French Government, preparatory to taking his departure for China. It is not thought that the noble Earl will leave for the East before the close of this or the first week in the ensuing month.

THE CALTHROP PAPER-MILL in Thatcham, Berkshire, took fire on Thursday week, to the destruction of an immense quantity of finished paper, as well as material, machinery, &c.

THE PROPOSED AUGMENTATION of the Corps of Royal Engineers will take place on the 1st of April, when the companies at head-quarters will be increased by several hundred men.



As a train from Bolton was approaching the Salford Station, on Thursday week, the pointsman sent it on the wrong line, so that it ran into another train, smashing two carriages, and injuring several passengers, but not seriously.

THE PRIVATE VIEW OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS at the gallery in Pall-mall takes place to-day (Saturday). Accounts from China state that the Captain-General has levelled that no more Asiatic coolies should be received in the colony, those from China having grossly misbehaved themselves.

AS DIRECTOR, General of the late Sir James MacGrigor, who was Director-General of the Army Medical Department for thirty-six years, and several times Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, has just been placed in the quadrangle of that college.

THE KEEL of a new iron-sheathed line-of-battle ship is about to be laid down at Cherbourg. She will be 325 feet in length, with an iron prow 20 feet long, and be called the Napoleon I.

THE LAST DIVIDEND to the lock-outs in the building trade was paid on February 27. A circular is issued asking the operatives to decide whether or not the movement is to be "revived," and whether the organisation that conducted the strike is to be continued.

MR. KATTE, brother to the member of Congress for South Carolina, has been murdered by some of his negroes, who almost severed his head from his body. He was at the time confined to his bed by illness.

A DONATION of £550 to the restoration fund of Waltham Abbey Church has been paid into the bank of Messrs. Round, Green, and Co., of Colchester, by an anonymous donor.

SARAH DYKE, of Liverpool, a woman of intemperate habits, was strangled by the ash of a window falling on her neck as she was entering her house in the middle of the night. She had gone from home without the knowledge or sanction of her husband.

A GENTLEMAN was burnt to death in his bed last week. Just before he died he said, "I believe I left a candle burning when I went to bed, but I was very confused, having drunk a large quantity of spirits and water, and I think I must have put the lighted candle close to the bed."

A LITTLE GIRL, three years of age, the daughter of a shoemaker at Wodnesfield, near Wolverhampton, was murdered on Saturday night during the temporary insanity of her mother.

THE Post says that last week Sir William Armstrong sent a shot through four inches and a half of wrought iron.

DARTMOUTH-ROW CHAPEL, BLACKHEATH, which has been closed as a place of religious worship for some time, has been let as a place for drill for the Greenwich and Blackheath company of artillery volunteers, and as a store-room.

AT SARAGOSSA, during the first week this month, an execution by garrote took place of three notorious highway assassins, during the performance of which a murder was committed under the very scaffold; and a silver basin, which was laid at the threshold of Notre Dame del Pilar, to receive moneys for prayers on behalf of the executed, was stolen with its contents.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

SOME weeks ago I noticed a curious pamphlet, written by Mr. W. F. Hall, a City wharfer, in which he set forth in detail, accompanied by lithographic plans, a scheme for defending the mouth of the Thames. Since then Mr. Hall has had made an iron model of his proposed fortress, and has exhibited it at the Society of Arts, where it attracted a good deal of attention. Amongst other notables, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort went to see it, examined it minutely, and questioned Mr. Hall, and his engineer, Mr. Bush, about the details. This model has now been set up in the tea-room of the House of Commons for the inspection of members of Parliament, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary for War, has inspected it. Mr. Hall proposes to erect an impregnable iron fortress upon the Nore sand, with six tiers of heavy cannon, comprising in all seventy guns. The height of the fortress is to be 120 feet above high-water mark, and it is to be surmounted by a spacious lantern, which, in case of attack, can be lowered down within an air-shaft. The fortress is to be constructed of cast-iron blocks of five tons each, which will be dovetailed and concreted, as it were, into a mass by molten iron poured into all cavities and slots, so that its entire wall will be a mass of metal of sufficient thickness and solidity to be impregnable. The shape of the fortress will be conical, and the foundation will be iron caissons on the solid rock. There are ingenious arrangements for securing the powder, for supply of water, for obtaining fresh air, for life-boats, for keeping supplies of food, &c. &c., which we need not particularly describe. The total cost for this impregnable fortress is to be £300,000. Mr. Hall's notion is that, in case of war, the Thames and other navigable rivers are not sufficiently protected, now that steam has made ships of war independent of wind and tide. He does not fear a formal invasion; but he does apprehend that, if we were at war with a naval Power, an enemy's ship might penetrate our navigable rivers, do immense damage, and retire; and this is the plan of insurance against such a calamity. Whether the plan is good or not professional men must determine; but it certainly does seem singular that the entrances to our navigable rivers are none of them fortified in some way.

The division-list on the paper duties discloses some curious anomalies. For example, what induced Lord Henry Lennox to vote with the Government, and Mr. Monckton Milnes to support the odious paper-tax? Lord Henry's vote is strange, but Mr. Milnes' is stranger. Neither of these anomalies are comprehensible. Sir E. B. Lytton Bulwer's vote against his party is perfectly consistent. He has always denounced the "tax upon knowledge." But how came Sir John Ramsden in the wrong lobby? This young gentleman is member for the West Riding, and in 1857-8 was Under-Secretary for War. Is he sulking because no place was found for him in the present Government or has he been drawn aside by the bad influence of his kinsman Mr. Horsman? However this may be, he will find that he has made a great mistake. It is questionable whether the people of Stroud will stand much longer the "inscrutable" vagaries of Mr. Horsman, but it is quite certain that the sturdy Yorkshiremen will tolerate no such follies in their member. Indeed, already the gravest dissatisfaction with this vote has been expressed, and already have steps been taken to provide another representative for the West Riding. Lord Stanley neither voted nor paired. He could not vote with his party, and would not vote against it, and so he stopped away. There is no other name on the list which calls for remark. Mr. Cobbett, the Radical member for Oldham, voted for the paper duty, but Mr. Cobbett is proverbially crotchety.

Lord Bury has lost his seat for Norwich. A Committee of the House of Commons has unseated him. His Lordship is Treasurer of the Household, but this office it is supposed he must resign unless he can get another seat, for of what earthly use is a Treasurer of the Household unless he has a vote in the House of Commons? None that I know of. Mr. Whalley, who was unseated from Peterborough in 1853, has just escaped a similar catastrophe "by the skin of his teeth." There was extensive bribery, but happily for Mr. Whalley it could not be brought home to him. Some kind friend, it appears, bribed on his own hook.

The arrangement for the reception of volunteer officers at the levee on Wednesday week were very good, and, considering the vast number which crowded through the narrow rooms, the whole affair was well carried out. Country gentlemen who had contemplated being received by saluting sentries at a magnificent portal were probably somewhat astonished at being turned into a large marquee, which, with its sawdust-covered floor and its gaily-dressed denizens, reminded one considerably of Mr. Cooke's travelling circus; and one almost expected to hear that the grave official personage who appeared at the real entrance to the palace would shout, "Now, all in to begin!" instead of his ceremonious invitation to enter. The general appearance of the officers, taken en masse or individually, on that day, has, I think, had a very favourable effect even on those critics who were predisposed to sneer at the movement. I noticed many very fine young men among them; and nearly all, young and old, were clean-built, smart, strong, healthy fellows. The rifle volunteers seem to have escaped that curse of short, podgy, elderly commanders which generally clings to amateur military bodies; and that is only to be accounted for by the fact that this movement means hard work and real business, and not mere parade. It is impossible for an idler or an invalid to hold any position in the volunteer ranks, for, even though he lack every feeling of emulation, he must be spurred either to work or to resignation by the progress or ridicule

of his comrades. The South Middlesex were inspected last week by Colonel Macmurtrei in Hyde Park, and, under the command of their Colonel, Lord Ranelagh, they went through their battalion-drill in a manner that would have done credit to any regulars, although, as I understand, they have had but little practice. Volunteers bring to the acquirement of their duty an intelligence and a capacity for receiving instruction seldom, if ever, to be found in the ordinary recruit, and hence it only requires them to be in earnest speedily to become masters of their drill.

Apocryphos of the Volunteers, every one complained strongly of the badness of the dinner at the St. James's Hall. The *carte*, as usual, was excellent and varied, the only drawback being that none of the edibles therein named were to be procured. I have religiously kept the *carte* of the Kean banquet, of which exactly the same complaint was rightly made. The clever caterer takes care to supply with every delicacy the table of the press reporters, and hence his next morning's laudations.

Was any one noticed the perfumers' advertisements lately? Always noble, they are now becoming perfectly delicious. Mr. Himmel advertises perfumed fans, of which he says, "They are well fitted for presents, for each flower sheds its own delicate fragrance on the zephyr stirred by the fan; it breathes a sweet thought of the donor." Pretty, isn't it? Better and bolder, though not so poetical, is the next.—

MADAME FLEXON'S OXALINE.—This adhesive hair colour will be most acceptable to those who have tried the varieties of hair dyes, and found by experience that they do not answer their expectation. On its application the oxaline instantly dyes the hair light auburn, brown, and black, does not come off, nor stain the skin. Sold only by Madame Flexon, Ladies' Court hairdresser; Depilatory Rooms, for taking out gray hair, &c., &c.

To have your hair instantly dyed "light auburn, brown, and black," all at once, too, must, indeed, be a treat. Then follows an enterprising man who does not confine himself to one particular dye, but gives a regular trade list of them, thus:—

HAIR DYES.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian, 7s.; Bogle's Electric, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; Diegenmar's Mélanogène (Rouen), 6s. and 10s. 6d.; Eau Berger, 6s.; Churcher's Infalible (Powder) 3s. 6d.; Lethart's Exhibition, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s.; Howenden's Effective Liquid, 3s. 6d., and 7s.

Of these, perhaps, "Bogle's Electric" is the best, though its title scarcely bears out its promised properties. The hair of a man who has been "electrified" by the light of a "Bogle" might turn white, but I don't know that there are any instances on record of such a vision having, in the jargon of the advertisers, "changed grey hair to its original colour, darkened red or light hair, prevented its falling off, and improved its general appearance."

There is art-news this week. There were two vacancies for Royal Academicians, but only one has been supplied, and to that, "with one voice the forty," Mr. James Clarke Hook, A.R.A. has been elected. Why the other has not been filled up is not known, but we must not expect the members of the Academy to act as ordinary mortals: they have invariably shown themselves superior to common impulses and rules. Every one must allow that Mr. Hook was worthy of the honour he has received; but, had the candidate been tried by the standard of "competitive examination," there were, surely, others equally deserving and of longer standing. I may mention Mr. Augustus Egg as an example; but Mr. Egg is an independent man, and an independent artist, and independence is not a virtue which finds favour in the eyes of the Academy. It is full time, too, that Mr. Sidney Cooper, an associate of long standing, should be raised to the senior dignity.

Mr. Gaubart has become the possessor of Mr. Millais' picture of "Spring," or "Curds and Whey," as it was called by the ribald, which provoked such criticism last season. Mr. Millais will be found to the fore in this year's exhibition with a picture which will add enormously to his reputation, and which, from the absence of eccentricities, will afford no grounds for the sharp censure which has attended his recent efforts. Mr. Holman Hunt's grand picture of "Our Saviour Discovered by his Parents Teaching among the Doctors in the Temple," upon which he has been occupied for such a length of time, is finished, and will shortly be exhibited, not at the Academy, but by itself. Those who have seen it pronounce it a marvel of talent and industry. Mr. Hunt is said to ask a large price for it (five thousand pounds is mentioned); but it is the work of his life, and he is one of the very greatest men of his day, and should be proportionately rewarded.

Reliable authority says that Dean Chenevix Trench will be the new Bishop of Rochester, and that the Rev. V. Cureton, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and one of the Canons, will be made Dean.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Oxenford's adaptation of "Mon Oncle Baptiste," now playing at the OLYMPIA under the title of "Uncle Zachary," is in every respect a felicitous one, and worthy of the adapter of "The Porter's Knot." Mr. Oxenford merely requires to impart the merest skeleton from France; the clothing it with flesh and endowing it with vitality he himself performs with artistic skill. This is exemplified in the present instance. "Mon Oncle Baptiste" was produced at the time when the remains of the Emperor were expected in France from St. Helena, and consequently the Bonaparte furore was immense. The stumbling-block to Baptiste's happiness was accordingly made a deserter from the Grande Armée, and the audience cursed him with a double heartiness on this account. Mr. Oxenford saw that this would have no weight with an English audience, and would only mystify an otherwise pleasant piece, so he comes nobly out of the dilemma by making the objectionable person a runaway hairdresser from Zachary's native village. Frequently-occurring alterations like these in Mr. Oxenford's dramas show that he is purely an adapter, as distinguished from a translator, or foreign plays. Mr. Robson's acting is wonderful, better than anything he has before attempted; better, if possible, than his Sampson Burr, and more agreeable, because less lachrymose and affecting. Mrs. Leigh Murray seems to be taking up a long vacant position on the stage, and to possess a power of filling it satisfactorily. Both the Messrs. Vining are very good, and Miss Herbert is very pretty and graceful.

A nambly-pamby little piece, called "Love in Arcadia," has been produced at the Strand, and well played by Mr. Parselle and Miss Swanborough, who made her rentrée after a long absence, and looked charmingly.

THE PAPER DUTY REFUND.—All duties of excise payable upon paper of any denomination are repaid: they are to cease from and after the 15th of August next. An allowance is to be made of the full duty on all paper in stock in unbroken reams or unopened parcels on the 16th of August which may have paid the duty after the day of the passing of the present Act, and of 1d. for every lb. weight on paper which may have paid the duty before that day. Forty-one French papermakers have addressed a petition to their Emperor praying him not to remove the prohibition against the exportation of reams from France.

ALDERMAN MECHI'S FARM.—Alderman Mechi has published an account of his annual expenses and income arising from the model farm at Kew-Down, Essex. The general expenses per acre he shows to be £7 9s. 8d., or £127 2s. 10d. The rent, at 42s. per acre (including 6s. per acre for irrigating apparatus), amounts to £237; and, as the income from the sale of produce amounts to £1884, there remains a tenant's profit of £254, or £10 14s. 1d. per cent on a farming capital of £2380. The income arises from the sale of 310 qrs. of wheat, the produce of 56 acres, at 42s. per quarter, amounting to £2351; of 40 qrs. of barley, 47s.; of 110 qrs. of beans, £187; and of 80 qrs. of oats, £261. The meat, wool, dairy produce, and poultry sold, brought in £1278, from which £245 being deducted on account of lean stock purchased, there remains £731 as the income from this department of the farm.

OUR AMERICAN COLONIES AND THE TIMBER DUES.—A correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and the Mayor of St. John's, New Brunswick, on the equality of the duties on foreign and colonial timber has been published. The Mayor remonstrates and protests against any legislation of the kind; he takes a distrustful view of the effects of this policy on the prosperity of the colony of New Brunswick; and asks that time may be afforded his fellow-colonists for an expression of their views on the subject. Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, states that the colonists had no right or reason to expect the retention of the differential duties; and denies that the free-trade measure which he has adopted will produce the disastrous results anticipated by the Mayor of St. John's.

### Literature.

By the Sea. Poems by EDWIN SANDARS, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Macmillan and Co.

It is not often that we can give so ready a welcome to a volume of poems as we can to this of Mr. Sandars. Turning over the pages ever so casually we meet with felicities and freshnesses of language which suggest the existence of sufficient floating capital of real faculty to leave the singer at liberty to cultivate expression, and so we read on, and are not disappointed. Such phrases as

The heartless, alien, happy shies,

applied to the heavens as they appear to a bruised and weary spirit, and this—

When the strong man with danger copes,  
And loves the thing he fears,

are not hit off by fools. By their concentrated force of meaning they set one thinking, and they do not forsake the memory afterwards. One poem we shall quote, but we wish we had space to give the charming song on page 79. The flower wishes the west wind would blow round it for ever; the shepherd's boy wishes the flower to bloom for ever; the shepherd's-boy's father wishes the boy would continue a boy for ever; the painter comes down the hillside, and redeems the whole scene—flower, man, child, tree, grass, sky—from impermanency with his pencil; even the softness of the west wind is there. The poem we must quote is called

#### THE SNOW-LINE.

"Let me come up and range o'er all thy heart!  
Send back a swift reply!  
Let me come up and scale from part to part!  
I will climb up or die."

"All through the spring I've plucked the odorous flowers  
That bloomed about its base;  
Let me come higher in the summer hours  
And find a resting-place."

"There, where the sunlight crowns the summit, far  
Above the eternal snow,  
Where, looking grandly up to sun and star,  
Thou scornest things below;

"Yet scornest not, but half-forgetting leavest,  
As worthy of thy youth,  
Memories that linger dear, though thou perceivest  
A higher range of truth."

"O Summer Sun, shine brightly down and thaw  
The Snow-line white and cold:  
Shine on his heart of hearts, and evermore  
Let Love climb strong and bold;

"And tell him, Summer Sun, that from thy birth,  
Down looking from above,  
Thou hast not found—no, not in heaven or earth—  
A higher truth than Love."

So spake I, knocking at the inner gate  
Of a dear soul that long  
Had made me standing in the porchway wait,  
Yet not amid the throng,  
But all alone: none else so far had sped,  
But turned in wrath away,  
Seeing the Snow-line gleaming overhead  
Mocking the glare of day.

Yet to my knocking still there came no heed.  
At last a gentle form,  
With gentle voice, gentle in word and deed,  
Passed in and found it warm.

Then opened she the door, and he came near,  
Knowing Love's perfect ends:  
A love had thawed the snow-line passing far  
The greatest love of friends.

Mr. Sandars no doubt knows the miscellaneous "ways" of critics too well to feel any surprise at our saying, by way of necessary *avari aliquid*, that he is now and then unintentionally funny. It is too much to suppose that the most passionate lover of the sea can have his mind disturbed by Rev. xxi. 1.—"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea,"—yet Mr. Sandars, at page 128, makes this very heavy draft upon the candid reader's allowance:—

Ah me, the evangelist seer, who uttered the things to be,  
Behold the new heavens and earth, and said, there was no more sea:  
Said do I feel to part with the friend I have loved so well!

which is bathos, and not pathos. But at all events we will do our best to relieve Mr. Sandars of an anxiety which we think entirely superfluous, by suggesting that the original, *Kai ὁ ὕδατος οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ*, is susceptible of being rendered simply, "and the sea (also) was no more"; giving the reading, "I saw a new heaven, and a new earth, because the first heaven, and the first earth, including (of course) the sea, were no more." This reading has always appeared to us plausible, not only because "the Kings of the earth do bring their glory and honour into" the new city (ver. 24), which certainly suggests ocean transit, but for other reasons. In verse 1 of chap. xxii. we are expressly told that there is to be a river, and, if fresh water, why not salt? and, moreover, where is the debouchment of this river to be? Besides, in the parallel scripture, Isaiah lvi., the "glory and honour of the nations" is said to come from "the isles afar off." Perhaps our view is wrong, but, if it is right, we must appeal to the charitable constructions of Mr. Sandars for spoiling a passage in his book, hoping it will be some amends that we restore him his beloved sea. In any case we like his poems, and make sure of hearing of him again.

Cesar Birotteau. The Balzac Series. Vol. I. Translated by JOHN HAWKINS SIMPSON. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

Whether translations of French novels, however good, will pay, considering the number of those who now read the original language, is not our question. Setting this aside, we may say that the author has taken great pains with his work, and that the series is evidently intended to be very nicely got up. But the effect of trying to be "faithful" in the crude sense is amusingly shown in such sentences as this:—

The familiarity of this man, and his grotesque disclosures, coloured by the influence of champagne, had wounded the soul of the honest perfumer, who believed he was having a financial hell.

Was ever a more composite hash of phraseology concocted? "Grotesque disclosures" are "coloured" by an "influence," and an "honest perfumer," who is "wounded" in the "soul," believes (a literal reading with a vengeance) he is "leaving a financial hell." Here is another instance of literary:—

His supposititious director of Bourse speculations seemed well fitted to become his *lost soul*, and he trespassed upon the Divine prerogative in creating a man.

Does any one get the flavour of the original, ever so little, in such translation?

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—A special meeting of the Great Ship Company was held last week, when a resolution was passed authorising an increase in the capital by the addition of a sum of £100,000, to be divided into 20,000 shares of £5 each, such additional capital to be entitled to a preferential dividend of £17 10s. per cent. The office of managing director was abolished. The directors had recently inspected the ship with Captain Robertson, of the Board of Trade, and they believe this £100,000 would be sufficient for all purposes. The alterations required by the Board of Trade are principally of a trifling character, and the whole of the work can be finished in two months.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.—The various missionary societies have made arrangements to hold a conference in Liverpool, in the Hope Hall, commencing on Monday next, and terminating on Friday, the 23rd. The conference will discuss the whole missionary work at home and abroad. Each discussion will be conversational, and introduced by a paper or address not exceeding ten minutes in length.



## COURTYARD OF A HOUSE IN ALGIERS.

THE houses inhabited by the more wealthy class of Moors in Algiers are laid out in splendid suites of apartments and rich marble galleries, which are decorated with the well-known Moorish sculpture, so scrupulously correct in its least detail. The projecting parts of their elegant tracery are tastefully painted in brilliant colours, arranged in harmonious contrast and surrounded with gilding, thus producing the effect of gems set in gold, while the light falling obliquely on several of these ornaments enhances their beauty by forming a mixture of tints like the varying hues of the rainbow. Each apartment is bordered all round with a wide divan, covered with rich silk brocade, and serving the purpose of a seat by day and of a couch by night. Soft carpets are laid on the floor during the wet season to preserve the feet of the luxurious inmates from the cold arising from the porcelain mosaic-work with which it is ornamented, but which, during the summer, yields a delightful coolness. In the principal houses there are two courts, one having in its centre a springing fountain, and round the walls vases of flowers and cases containing orange-trees, mimosas, &c. This is used for grand receptions. The second or inferior court, like the one shown in our illustration, is devoted to household purposes, and here we see a family of Moorish ladies, with their children, loitering away the noontide hours *en negligé*. An European lady, who penetrated on one occasion to a sanctum of this description, thus speaks of the fair occupiers by whom she was entertained:—

"The lady who introduced me had taken off the 'Kouik' or veil that concealed her splendid attire, and I was able to examine her at leisure. She was singularly handsome, in spite of the pains she had taken to paint her face according to the Moorish fashion. By this means her beautiful eyebrows were joined in one arch across her forehead, and her eyes received additional lustre from the tinge of cucuma under her long eyelashes. Black patches were placed on her cheeks, that glowed with artificial brightness, reminding one of the belles of the Court of Louis XV., and her frequent bursts of gaiety disclosed a set of pearly teeth. Her long, black hair was gathered in large rolls under a fillet of crimson silk and gold; her beautifully-modeled hands and arms were tattooed so admirably that they seemed to be covered with black lacework of the most intricate design; the tips of her fingers were dyed with rocon, and her legs and feet tattooed in the same manner as her arms. Her slippers were richly embroidered with gold and silver, and heavy golden bracelets adorned her arms and legs. All the other women wore the same kind of costume, the only variety consisting in the different arrangement of colours, in the greater or less beauty of the wide silken trousers confined below the knee, and in the length of the gauze veils ornamented with gold and silver spangles. The weight of the earrings and gold chains with which they were loaded seemed in no degree to impede their motion, and, certainly, if their intrinsic value was rather a proof of the wealth than of the taste of their wearers, their size was a still greater testimony of the personal vigour that was able to endure such a weight in the heat of 95 degrees."

Women in general are little considered in Algeria, as is the case in all Mohammedan countries, and they pass their time in occasionally attending to the affairs of the household, or in talking scandal, discussing dress, and dreamily dozing on their soft cushions. When the husband is rich enough to keep servants the wife is the superintendant over them, but is regarded by her husband merely as a slave of rather superior degree, bound to obey his every look and sign. A few exceptions to this rule may be found at the present day, owing to that degree of civilisation which their recent connection with European society has introduced among the Arabs, and which cannot fail to produce good effects.

The young girl standing up in our illustration, with a fan in her hand, is only thirteen years of age, though we should take her to be eighteen or twenty. The Arabs marry very young, and that accounts for her forming one of the harem of the happy owner of the fair group. Before the French invasion marriages have even been known to take place between children of ten years of age. This, perhaps, may still occur among the lower classes of the natives who have not yet benefited by the good example set them by the more advanced of their own nation, and who scrupulously adhere to the customs of their forefathers. The consequences are that the women are old at twenty, and that the men, thus precociously placed at the head of a family, soon become tired of domestic joys, utterly excuse themselves from all home duties, and leave their wives, like those shown in the engraving, to the monotony of their own society. It may not be uninteresting to give an account of how the marriages are contracted, which are generally made by an agreement between the two families, which, however, must be ratified by the consent of the parties immediately concerned. Sometimes, instead of the parents, a representative invested with their powers, named a "wali," fixes the conditions of the marriage. It is not allowed to force the will of a girl who has attained her majority; but the slightest sign from her, a tear, a smile, or even silence, is always interpreted as a token of consent. In cases where the parties have been married under age by means of a representative, they may demand the annulling of their marriage when they attain their majority. When a young man wishes to be married, he inquires whether the object of his choice is handsome, industrious, &c. When he is satis-

fied on these points, the terms are discussed between the two families, after which the ceremony takes place before the *cadi* or *mufiti*; sometimes even, in imitation of the French, it is performed in the presence of both, as the representatives of civil and religious authority. A few days before the wedding the father of the bride gives the whole or part of the promised dowry, and the bridegroom sends the sum agreed upon for the purpose of adorning his young wife. Her trousseau consists of clothes, linen, and wool for mattresses. On the day appointed for the ceremony musicians assemble in the courtyard within the house of the bride, and perform a concert in her honour. When the marriage is completed, refreshments are served to the whole company, of which, however, the bride does not partake, but remains in her own apartments, attended by her women. In the evening all the guests go to the bath, and it is considered a polite attention on the part of the bride's father to engage the whole of the nearest establishment for so many hours, as in France one would take so many boxes at a theatre. They return to the bride's house at seven o'clock, where they remain about an hour longer: then they all go home.

At about eight o'clock a mule, more or less richly caparisoned, is brought to the door. A sort of palanquin, with curtains hermetically closed, is placed on its back. Two of the nearest relations of the bride

poured into the hollow of her hand. The new-married couple then offer the same to each other, and the ceremony is declared complete.

## CATALAN VOLUNTEERS.

THE Catalan volunteers joined the Spanish army in Africa just in time to be present at the battle of the 4th of February. General Prim, who is a Catalan himself, was with them in the thickest of the fight, and their conduct on the occasion won them golden opinions from the remainder of the troops. They are dressed in the picturesque costume of their province, and the bright scarlet of their caps distinguishes them when on the march from the more sombre hue of other regiments. Their brilliant courage and dash when first brought against the enemy gained for them the proud title of the "Spanish Zouaves."

## THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF THE SAVAGE CLUB.

ONE of the most picturesque scenes in "Ali Baba," the burlesque with which the amateur performance of the Savage Club here presented to the admiring

the original story (and, as it is customary to say in such cases, who has not?) has the key to this situation. The stout gentleman seated at table is Ali Baba, otherwise Mr. Byron. The villain who steals in from behind, with so evident an intention of dispatching Ali, is Mr. William Brough, in the character of Hassarac, lieutenant of the Forty, disguised as an oil-merchant, and entertained as such by the opulent woodcutter. The Forty, disguised as oil in so many jars, have already been dispatched by Morgiana (Mr. Robert Brough), who comes in to dance a shadow dance just as the lieutenant is about to send Ali Baba to the land of shadows. Catching the robber's eye and his intention during the evolutions of the dance, Morgiana whirls into his neighbourhood, and stabs him. The other personages represented in the scene are Cogia Baba (Mr. Frank Talfourd), the lady with the ringlets—and charming ringlets they were, to be sure; Zaidee (Mr. John Brough), who sits at her aunt's feet, and (Mr. Lionel Brough) son of Ali Baba, and much in love with Morgiana.

The public will be glad to learn that a sum exceeding £300 was realised by this performance, so creditable in all respects to the gentlemen who took part in it.

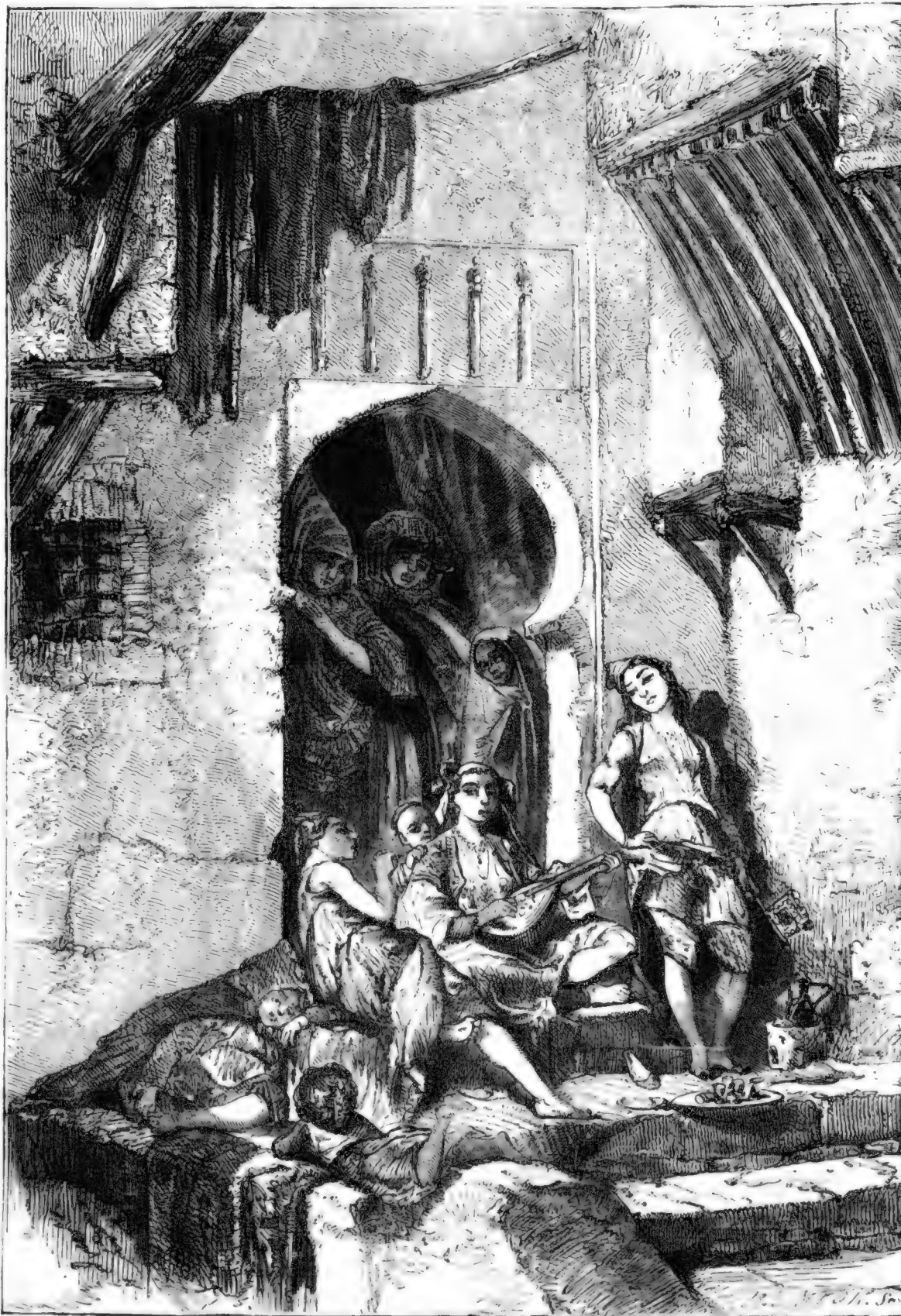
## MARSHAL REILLE AND GENERAL D'EVEREUX.

THE lives of Marshal Reille and of General D'Evereux, two soldiers lately removed from the field of "this life," are so romantic that we must needs record them.

Marshal Reille, the old soldier of the Empire, whose remains were last week escorted to a peaceful tomb in his native land, had not only outlived the days assigned to man, but had attained to extreme age, after a career of dangers which we may safely describe as without a parallel. A life of eighty-five years would in most cases embrace some strange events, but in the instance before us it covered such a chain of revolutions, and such a series of wars, as no period of the world's history had ever produced.

The boyhood of the soldier who but a few days ago lived to tell of his own adventures was spent under the old régime of France. He only missed by a month or two being born under Louis XV., and he actually saw the whole reign of the unfortunate Sovereign who perished on a scaffold. He could perfectly remember the Assembly of Notables at Versailles, and, as far as his age went, might have played a part in any of the scenes through which the Revolution was conducted. As soon, indeed, as those famous wars commenced which turned the passions of democratic France towards views of foreign conquest, the military services of young Reille commenced also, not did they terminate until the swords of all nations, after twenty years of conflict, were once more sheathed. It is here that the story presents so incredible an aspect. Napoleon had many Generals, and they were all working men, but no officer of the Grand Army could have shown us believe, an amount of service so extraordinary as that performed by

Reille. He was not in Egypt, and he escaped the disastrous expedition to Moscow, but with these exceptions he appears to have been fighting and commanding in every country through which the French eagles were carried. He fought against the Duke of Brunswick, against Suwarow, against Wurms, against the Archduke Charles, against Mina, against Hill, and against Wellington. He fought in Belgium, in Italy, in Germany, in Spain, in Flanders. He began his campaigns as a subaltern of infantry under Dumouriez, and ended them in command of a corps-d'armée at Waterloo. His ubiquity seems to have brought him into every episode of the war, however peculiar. He assisted at the siege of Toulon, penetrated the blockade of Genoa, held command in the camp of Boulogne, watched the great leaguer of Stralsund on the part of the Emperor, and was actually on board ship at one of Villeneuve's sea-fights. He was in the campaign of Valmy, when the French, unconscious of their own power, were protecting their own frontiers. He was in those of Montenotte, of Zurich, of Jena, of Friedland, of Wagram, of the Pyrenees; and, after a career of service in the Peninsula alone which would have sufficed to create a military reputation, he bore a brave and distinguished part in the Hundred Days, and finally covered Paris with his division against the last advance of the Allies. From the year 1792 to the year 1815 he



COURTYARD OF A HOUSE IN ALGIERS.

lead her from her room and bring her to the door, accompanied by the cries of the women, meant as a kind of salutation, but most offensive to the ear.

When the bride is placed in the palanquin, one of her relations walks before her, carrying a golden candelabrum with a number of wax-lights, while all the rest follow in her train, each carrying a lighted candle, the length of which denotes the degree of kindred of the bearer. During the time the procession lasts the bride is expected to make a curious noise by striking her hand upon her chin, which, mixed with the cries of the women, produces anything but a harmonious effect.

When the procession arrives at the house of the bridegroom, the young woman is introduced into her husband's chamber. He rises, takes her hand, and seats her beside him at his left hand. Then is the most critical moment of all; for he has never yet seen her, having taken her on the word of others. All the better for her if his choice is a good one: if not, alas!

They are left alone. The young man raises the veil, and resolves the terrible question, "Shall I or shall I not love her?" If he does not suit him he retires, and she returns to her parents. If otherwise, on a sign from the husband, a woman called a "machista," who attends to the bride's toilet, approaches, and offers them a few drops of water



can be traced from place to place, always in a post of danger, usually in one of trust; and yet, after confronting in person the accumulated perils of this eventful period, he survived in peace and quiet to our own days, and witnessed, after an interval of half a century, the development of a second empire.

It provokes a smile of astonishment to read of a man whose "retirement from political life" had commenced before George III. died, and before some of our present statesmen were born. General Reille was forty-five years of age when he withdrew, certainly after a fair share of experience, from the strife and struggles of the world; but so little had his vital powers been injured by the strain that forty years more remained to him. During this period he received the honours which formed the natural lot of such dignified ease. Louis Philippe made him a Marshal of France a few days before the roll of those dignitaries was diminished by the death of Oudinot, and the usual accompaniments of place and distinction were, of course, at his command. His distinctions, in fact, were too genuine to be overlooked under any kind of Government. Legitimists and Orleanists alike were fain to recognise the deserts of a life like his. He had contributed to the glories of France, and in those glories every Frenchman was a participator.

There is one feature about all these stories which may well suggest a little reflection. The events to which we have been alluding appear far more remote and historical than they really are, and the characters of the age seem proportionately separate from those of our own.

We are involuntarily led to regard the times of the French Revolution as disconnected altogether from those of our own generation, and we are surprised accordingly when some veritable specimen of that marvellous period is found to have been living and moving among us. The explanation of this fact must be sought in the theory which measures time, not by the lapse of days, but by the character and succession of events. In the last forty years all people, and Englishmen in particular, have lived more than forty years of ordinary life. Political reforms and scientific discoveries have carried us onwards at such a pace that we can hardly recognise or comprehend our predecessors of 1810. We cannot understand how they can have gone on as they did. Till very lately, indeed, we could scarcely realise the idea of war, and it was fancied in 1851 that campaigns and battles were as much things of past as chain-armour or feudalism. Even now, though the very scenes in which Reille acted have been reproduced with incredible fidelity—though we have seen new French armies, under another Napoleon, cross the Alps again to fight a new Montenotte—the mythical or heroic character of the original age is in no degree lost.

Turn we now to the story of Lieutenant.



CATALAN VOLUNTEER.

General J. D'Evereux, who died on the 25th ult. at the ripe age of eighty-two. His name is probably entirely unknown to all except the students of the detail of Irish and South American history of the latter part of the eighteenth and commencement of the nineteenth centuries. But his decease deserves more than a passing word of notice for several reasons. In character, birth, and adventures he represented many things that are fast becoming traditions of the past, whether for the good of mankind or not we will not here discuss. Born in 1778, he represented one of the oldest and most indisputably Norman families in the islands. His branch, the eldest of the D'Evereux, had been settled for many centuries upon the family estates in Wexford when the rebellion of 1798 broke out. That movement was, far more than is generally understood, guided and promoted by the old Irish aristocracy of all races; and among those who took part in it was the subject of this notice, who, at the very early age of eighteen, had the command of a division in the rebel army. On the failure of the rising John D'Evereux made his submission to the Government, and, through the influence of Lord Cornwallis, the then Lord Lieutenant, who took great interest in him from his youth, received a free pardon and remission of all forfeitures, upon the sole condition of remaining abroad for some years. This condition was complied with, and the treatment he had received caused a strong attachment to the British rule in the breast of the young rebel. This attachment was strongly marked when the Emperor Napoleon offered Mr. D'Evereux a General's commission in the army he was preparing for the invasion of England in the early part of the century, and suggested that, in the event of satisfactory service, the old domain of Evreux in Normandy, from which the family took its name, should be repurchased for him, and that he should be created a Count of the Empire. In the interview with the great Emperor when these propositions were made, which were peremptorily declined by the young man, who was as great an enthusiast for liberty as he was proud of his race, D'Evereux informed Napoleon, in reply to the question whether the D'Evereuxs were not descended from the Conqueror? that, on the contrary, the Conqueror was descended from them; a spirited remark which, as well as his conduct on that occasion generally, caused him to be sought out by Alexander von Humboldt, with whom he was afterwards closely intimate.

The principal later event of John D'Evereux's life was his raising and taking out to South America the Irish Legion, which assisted Bolivar in conquering the independence of the South American republics. The later disasters of some of these communities have obscured the recollection of the enthusiasm which greeted their birth, evinced alike in the rhetoric of Canning and in the sympathy of the general Liberal public. What the Englishman



SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "THE FORTY THIEVES."



Guyon was to the unsuccessful Hungarian insurrection of 1849-8. John D'Evereux was in some sort to Venezuela and Nueva Granada in 1820 and the ensuing years. At the date of his decease he was the senior Lieutenant-General of these Republics, and in the nominal receipt of a considerable pension from them.

The most ardent enthusiasm for the cause of political, social, and religious freedom, a readiness to draw his sword and strike a blow for it wherever there was a chance of so doing, a large share of that aristocratic sentiment which, as was befitting the representative of so genuine a Norman family, despised European despotism, not merely because it is false and cruel, but because it is a parvenu, an innovation upon the grand old chivalric freedom of the middle ages, all these things made up a rare and strong character in General D'Evereux. Democracy will not do its work till it has found something like the old formula of its enemy, *noblesse oblige*. Certainly not while it depends for its success in the world, as do certain of our prophets, upon anything short of the readiness to sacrifice life and fortune in the cause, which distinguished the fine old gentleman of whom we have given this brief account.

#### OPERA, CONCERTS, ETC.

In consequence of the great success of "Lurline" nine extra representations of that charming work are now announced. But it appears that when the Pyne and Harrison company have terminated the season we shall still not be without an English opera, for a series of operatic performances in the English language will, it is said, be given at the Princess's Theatre, under the direction of Dr. James Pech. The season will extend over a period of fifteen weeks. According to the *Musical World*, engagements are pending, and in many instances concluded, with some of our most eminent artists, amongst whom are Mlle. Parepa, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Emma Heywood, Mlle. Jenny Baur, Messrs. Durand, Weiss, and Haigh, with Mlle. Bury, an eminent cantatrice of Berlin, who, some years back, created a great sensation at Drury-lane Theatre, and who possesses a charming voice, combined with great powers of acting. The band and chorus will be very complete, numbering some seventy or eighty artists. The operas to be placed upon the stage are "Gustavus," "Oberon," "Acis and Galatea," and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" (which ran for five hundred nights when produced at Paris), with some of the earlier works of Balfe and other English composers.

A grand choral festival is to take place at the Crystal Palace in the course of next June. The three thousand members of the French society of Orphéonists have been invited from all parts of France, and, at the request of the Crystal Palace committee, will sing the following choruses, which were executed last year at the Paris festival:—"Le septet from 'Les Huguenots,'" "Les Cimbres et les Teutons," "Le Psaume de Marcello," the "Veni Creator," "La Retraite," "Le Départ des Chasseurs," "Le Chant des Montagnards," and "Le Chœur des Prêtres from 'Les Mystères d'Isis.'" The other choruses to be comprised in the programme of the London festival are not yet fixed upon.

The second Italian concert of the "Monday Popular" series was given on Monday, and again with remarkable success.

"Not many years ago," says a writer in the last number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, "an orchestral symphony or a stringed quartet were luxuries hardly to be indulged in by those Londoners whose guineas were not tolerably numerous. Times are changed for the better, and not a week passes, even in the dullest season of the year, that some good music is not to be heard at a cheap rate in London. A symphony or a concerto forms an attractive item in most programmes, and it has of late been found that the stringed quartet (a form of composition demanding the most delicate execution on the part of the players and considerable refinement of taste on the part of the listeners), commands a sufficiently large audience to make a moderate price of admission remunerative."

The above remarks were doubtless suggested by the success of the Monday Popular Concerts at prices varying from one to five shillings; and we have an additional proof of the growing taste of London audiences for classical chamber music in the favour with which the endeavours of Mr. Willy (first violin), Mr. Westlake (second violin), Mr. Webb (viola), Mr. Pettitt (violin-cello), Mr. Reynolds (contrabasso), and Mr. Maycock (clarinet), to establish a "London Quintet Union," have been received. At the first concert two quintets by Onslow, Mozart's pianoforte quartet in E flat, and Weber's clarinet quintet in B flat, were performed. Mr. Willy, the director of the "Union," appears to have a particular liking for Onslow's music; for, at the second concert, which took place on Wednesday evening at St. Martin's Hall, two other quintets by the same composer were given. A quintet of Mozart was also included in the programme, and the first part of the concert terminated with Professor Sterndale Bennett's chamber trio (op. 26) for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, admirably executed by Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, Willy, and Pettitt. This trio is one of the best known of Mr. Bennett's instrumental works. It has been included in the programmes of almost all our chamber concerts; it has been often performed, and always with much success, in Germany, and is in every respect worthy of the great composer to whom Mendelssohn wrote:—"Your overtures, your concertos, your vocal and instrumental compositions are reckoned by our best and severest authorities among the first standard works of the present musical period; the public never feel tired of listening, while the musicians never feel tired of performing your compositions; and since they took root in the minds of true amateurs my countrymen have become aware that music is the same in England as in Germany, as everywhere; and so, by your success here, you have destroyed the prejudice which nobody could ever have destroyed but a true genius."

Miss Balfe (or rather "Mademoiselle" Balfe, daughter of "Monsieur" Balfe, the composer of the "Bohemian Girl") has appeared with great success at St. Petersburg as Violetta in the "Traviata." This, with exception, perhaps, of Norina in the "Elisir d'Amore," was the part on which Madame Rosio achieved her greatest triumph in Russia; in allusion to which the *Journal de St. Petersburg* says:—"It was to be feared that the painful remembrance of one so dear might be fatal to the daring young artist, who thus took possession of a part which is of itself difficult to support, and which might prove still more formidable by the emotion the audience might not be able to resist, and dangerous on account of the comparisons which, even without justice, but swayed by their imperfectly soothed regret, they might institute to the detriment of the débutante." Miss Balfe seems to have been quite successful. She was "rapturously applauded;" she was "called before the curtain," and "flowers were showered upon her."

An interesting amateur performance took place on Tuesday last at Camden House for the benefit of a very excellent institution, the Royal Benevolent Society. The performers were Lady Colthurst, Lady Anne Sherston, Miss Newton, and Miss Barker, Lord Raynham, Lord Walscourt, the Hon. Reginald O'Grady, Captain and Major Mackinnon, Mr. Maitland (a really excellent "Irishman," in the style of Power), Mr. Wooley, Mr. Selwyn, &c. The pieces performed were the "Rose of Amiens," "The Omnibus," and "Betsy Baker;" and before the performance a well-written and very effective prologue was delivered by Dr. H. G. Wright, the physician to the institution in aid of which the entertainment was given. The acting, considering that the amateurs had never played together before, was most creditable. The ladies were, of course, all that could be desired. Of the gentlemen the most successful were Lord Raynham, in the "Rose of Amiens," and Mr. Maitland, in "The Omnibus." Of "Betsy Baker" we can say nothing—not having seen it.

The next of the "Monday Popular Concerts" will be devoted to the works of Beethoven, and one of the chief features of the entertainment will be the celebrated Kreutzer sonata, in which the pianoforte part will be played by Miss Arabella Goddard.

Our readers will regret to hear that M. Julien, in consequence, it is said, of over-excitement in connection with a great concert speculation recently undertaken by him in Paris, is at present a patient in a lunatic asylum. A subscription has been opened for his benefit, to which it is hoped the public, in acknowledgement of his long and faithful services as a concert-director, will largely contribute.

#### SUDDEN DEATH OF BARON WATSON.

PERHAPS, with the exception of the lamented death of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, no similar event has occurred which has created such a deeply painful sensation as that which it is now our melancholy duty to record. Immediately after charging the grand jury at the Assizes for the county of Montgomery, Baron Watson, who had been for some weeks in ill health, was observed to put his handkerchief to his face and a smelling-bottle to his nose. He leant back in his chair, and it was evident that something more than a fainting fit had seized him. Several medical men were immediately in attendance, and every means were resorted to that medical skill could devise; but he grew gradually worse, and a sofa-cushion having been procured, he was laid upon it and conveyed to his lodgings, which were close at hand. He had scarcely reached them when he breathed his last. The Baron's son happened to be attending his Lordship upon circuit, and was, of course, in attendance upon him when he expired. It was stated by the medical attendant to be a case of serious apoplexy.

The deceased, who was born in 1796, was educated at the Royal Military College, Marlow, and entered the Army as Cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1811, became a Lieutenant in 1812, and, after having served in Spain and France under the Duke of Wellington, exchanged to the 6th Dragoons, with whom he served in Belgium and France in 1815. Having retired from the Army, he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn in 1817, and practised for several years as a special pleader; was called to the Bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1832; made a Q.C. and a Bencher of that Inn in 1843; and was appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in November, 1856, when he received the honour of knighthood. He was the author of two legal works, and was M.P. for Kinsale from 1841 to 1847 and for Hull from 1854 to 1856.

#### THE MURDERS ON BOARD THE "ACCRINGTON."

FREDERICK CASMAN, "a coloured man," and steward of the *Accrington*, was charged on Saturday, at Southampton, with the murder of the captain and chief officer. The *Accrington* was on her voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta with soldiers' wives and children, and when about three degrees north of the line, on the 14th of November last, the captain and chief officer of the ship died in a mysterious manner, with the symptoms of having been poisoned.

Samuel McCune, third mate, deposed that during the voyage the captain was very cruel to the men, and witness had several times seen him strike them. In the captain's mess there was only the chief officer and the doctor. It was the duty of the cook (prisoner being then in that capacity) to look after the fowls and live stock. On the Thursday previous to the captain's death a pig died in a somewhat remarkable manner, and the prisoner and steward were both put into confinement as having been the cause. Witness remembered the day on which the captain died. He vomited, had pains in his stomach, and his legs were cramped. The doctor was then taken ill about one o'clock, and vomited very much as he lay on the floor. Witness saw the chief mate several times. He was in the same state as the two others, and died at six the next morning. The doctor recovered. The day after they died the captain and mate were buried in the sea with the usual solemnities. There was no examination made of either of the bodies. In answer to questions from the Bench, and from prisoner's solicitor, witness said the captain and doctor agreed pretty well on the voyage, but he could not say they were very good friends. After the captain's death prisoner and the steward were placed under arrest.

Augustus Oberti was then examined: He shipped from Liverpool as steward on board the *Accrington*, and the prisoner was cook. When the pig died he and the prisoner were told by the chief mate to get into the sty, and take the pig's place. They were both forced into the sty and locked in. There were twelve pigs in it then. They (witness and prisoner) remained there for an hour, when they were taken out, had their hands lashed behind their backs, and were beaten by the mate, and again taken into the cabin and beaten in presence of the captain. When the witness and the prisoner were released their relative duties were changed—the prisoner being appointed as steward and witness as cook. On the 14th of November witness cooked the breakfast for the captain's cabin, prisoner bringing the things for that purpose. At seven o'clock prisoner brought some tea to be kept warm for the captain. About half-past eight witness was called away from the galley by one of the men, and was absent about five or six minutes. When he came back found prisoner in the galley. Noticed nothing particular in his conduct at that time. About ten o'clock prisoner came to the galley and appeared somewhat confused. Witness said, "What is the matter, steward—have they beaten you again?" to which he replied, "No; it's all right."

Other witnesses were then examined, and their testimony went to show that the captain had treated them very cruelly—had behaved brutally to everybody about him, in fact; and that he and the doctor were constantly drinking together.

The depositions of the following witnesses (taken at Pernambuco, whence the prisoner had been sent home for trial) were then read:—Dr. Carroll, surgeon of the *Accrington*; Dr. Gordon, of Pernambuco; Thomas Cunningham, second officer of the *Accrington*; James Scott, a soldier on board, and the doctor's orderly; Frank Williams, one of the quartermasters; and Henry Hale, boatswain.

The statement of Dr. Carroll described the symptoms of the illness from which the two deceased men and himself suffered, and the remedies he administered. He believed the sickness was caused by the administration of a strong dose of tartar emetic, and consequently ordered a cup of the strongest tea to each of them. The captain gradually sank into a fatal collapse, and died on the 14th of November; the chief mate died at 6.50 a.m. on the 15th. At an early hour of the morning of the 14th, before they had breakfast, the captain told him he had been suffering for an hour from a cold shivering fit, which the witness considered a prelude to an attack of fever. From the symptoms Dr. Carroll presumed that their illness was caused by some irritant poison introduced into the "accuse" which they had for breakfast. Tartar emetic and arsenic would produce the effects, but he had never heard of a case of tartar emetic producing death so rapidly as in that of Captain Horner. He sent for the bottle of tartar emetic from the medicine-chest, from which a large quantity appeared to have been recently taken. Dr. Carroll believed that the poison had been "administered by the cognisance or negligence of the cook and steward," both of whom, he thought, had a motive of revenge in the thrashing they had received.

The depositions of the other witnesses threw no light upon the case, but fully confirmed the evidence as to the brutal treatment of the crew and passengers by the captain and chief officer.

Cunningham, the second officer, described the captain's conduct as very bad and cruel to all on board. Scott, the soldier, narrated a case of shameful ill-treatment of one of the soldiers' wives on board by the captain.

The Mayor decided that there was no evidence to send to a superior court, and discharged the prisoner.

**MURDER OF AN ENGLISH MARINE.**—From Panama we learn that a marine serving on board the British ship-of-war *Calypso* had been murdered and robbed by natives on shore near Taboga. The commander of the vessel sent a party of men on shore, who hunted up the murderers and brought them on board the vessel, where they were tried and sentenced to be hanged, the civil Government of the State agreeing to the justice of their fate.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**—The Civil Service Commissioners, in a report on their proceedings, just published, state that, since 1856, 2821 candidates had competed for 732 situations. Of these 1972 had been rejected—all but 106 having failed either in arithmetic or spelling. During the year 1859 96 examinations were held and 238 situations were disposed of. The total number of competitors was 1107; and of the 849 who were unsuccessful 710 were not considered to be entitled to certificates, even if they had presented themselves with absolute nominations. Including the India House examination, the average proportion of competitors to vacancies, in 1859, was 4 to 1; while excluding it the proportion was only 3 to 1.

#### DESPERATE MURDER IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

CHARLES SPENCER, a cattle-jobber, of Walkeringham, in Nottinghamshire, was murdered on the night of Thursday week as he was returning home from Gainsborough market. Statements were made at the inquest from which it appears that Spencer, stopping at a ferry-house, met two men from his own village, named John and James Fenton, who had opportunities of ascertaining that he had in his possession a considerable sum of money. All three crossed the Trent together, accompanied by a person named Anderson, who resides close to the river bank. The Fentons walked on, Spencer remaining for a short time in conversation with Anderson. He then proceeded homewards, and when near to his own house was murdered in the most barbarous manner. The surgeon who examined deceased's body deposed:—"I found two gunshot wounds in his face, one upon the left side of the chin, and the other on the left side of the face. I have since taken a bullet out of each wound. In addition I found two extensive wounds, one on each side of his neck, the right-side one being about six inches long and four wide, and the other four inches long and two wide. The larger wound divided the carotid artery and the two principal bloodvessels, the instrument with which the deed was committed having gone to the backbone and injured the spinal marrow. The first wound was quite sufficient to make him fall and die. There was also a deep cut between the thumb and finger on the left hand, and another deep cut on the right thumb, showing that there must have been some attempt at resistance. I am quite sure, from the nature of the wounds, that deceased could not have inflicted them upon himself." Mr. R. Smith, a farmer, believed that two pistols picked up near the spot where the murder was committed belonged to John Fenton. The same witness stated that Fenton had, on the morning of the murder, complained to him of poverty, and expressed an anxious wish to obtain some money to settle a county-court summons with which he had been served. A village schoolmaster, startled from his bed by the report of pistols, looked out of window; heard some one exclaim, "For God's sake! what are you going to do?" saw no one, and went to bed again. The moon was shining brightly. When arrested Fenton had in his possession caps like those on the pistol, and bullets fitting their barrels. A pair of trousers and leggings, which he is said to have worn on Tuesday, were found stained with blood, and freshly washed. A scarf, the ends of which are covered with blood, was found in Fenton's house. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against him. He was half-cousin to the murdered man.

**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Literary Fund was held on Wednesday, Earl Stanhope in the chair. There were also present Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Panizzi, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. F. Godwin, &c. The report announced that during the past year £1640 had been expended in relieving the wants of distressed authors and their families. The total number of grants was forty-nine, of which two were of £100 each, one of £70, three of £60 each, five of £50 each, and the others of smaller sums. Of the applicants thirty-five were gentlemen and fourteen ladies. Among the latter were five authoresses, the other nine being the widows of authors. Several of the applicants were relieved for the seventh time out of the fund.

#### LAW AND CRIME.

ONE of the most interesting cases tried during the last week has been that of Michael O'Brien, indicted at York Assizes for burglary and assault. The prosecutor is the Rev. John Wynn, Vicar of Aysgarth, in the North Riding, and living at a lonely house called Nappa Mill. On the night of the 1st of January last the prosecutor was awakened by a servant boy, who told him there were thieves in the house. The reverend gentleman thereupon left his bed and secreted himself in a dark closet, while the boy got under his own bed, whence a view of the closet could be had. Two men were heard ascending the stairs, and one was seen to carry a lamp partly shaded by his coat, while the other bore a hay-spade. They came directly to the closet door, and one of them pushed it open. Mr. Wynn instantly sprang upon the fellow armed with the spade, and a frightful contest ensued. The ruffian with the lamp bore his share by beating the clergyman about the head and face with his fists. The other at length succeeded in liberating the spade from the clergyman's grasp, and immediately aimed at his head a blow, which, had it not fortunately struck against the top of the closet-door, might have converted the crime of the burglars into murder. As it was, the reverend gentleman's head was cut open, and, though soon after he wrested the weapon from his antagonist, he was then too weak and exhausted by loss of blood to pursue his advantage. All this struggle, which took place at three o'clock in the morning, and lasted nearly a quarter of an hour, was witnessed by the terrified boy beneath the bed, who did not dare for his own life to call out or to attempt to render any assistance. Having obtained the spade Mr. Wynn proposed to capitulate with the burglars, and offered to give up his money if they would use no further violence. These terms were accepted, and Mr. Wynn delivered them cash amounting to £25, with which they retreated. During the day the premises were examined, and on a wall near the house was found a coat hanging on a nail. It had been placed there by one of the burglars before entering the house, and forgotten by him in his excitement on quitting it. In the pockets were a pair of razors, by which the owner was readily identified, as he had a short time before offered them to several persons for sale. Mr. Wynn also, during the burglary, had recognised his voice as resembling that of a man employed by him some years before. Both these circumstances tended to fix the crime upon the prisoner, against whom the evidence of the boy, who swore to his features, was conclusive. He was found guilty, and sentence of death was recorded against the prisoner, whose punishment will be penal servitude for life.

A distinguished grammarian has advanced a theory that half the quarrels of mankind might be averted if all parties only knew the meaning of the words leading to the contest. The *Times*, only a few days since, descanted justly upon the lamentable deficiency of popular instruction in the English language. It is a standing wonder to English tourists that children playing in Parisian gutters speak French, a fact the more remarkable to them as not one Englishman in ten speaks English. Here is a striking example. Abraham Pembroke was last week tried at Aylesbury for killing his wife. He pleaded guilty, and caused to be read the verdict of the coroner's jury, which ran thus:—"Manslaughter under peculiarly aggravated circumstances, the deceased having run her husband, Abraham Pembroke, extensively into debt; having left her home and cohabited with another man without any apparent cause; and also, as it appeared from the medical testimony, that the deceased, for some time previously to the infliction of the injuries, had been suffering from chronic disease of two vital organs." It is evident that by peculiarly "aggravated" circumstances these unfortunate men intended to express exactly the reverse of what they said. "Aggravated" circumstances would have brought the crime to the verge of murder, whereas the jury meant that the circumstances were extenuating or alleviating. To aggravate is to increase in weight, although it may be vulgarly and erroneously used in the sense of "exasperate;" but, even allowing it for a moment this absurd meaning, in the instance before us it was the man and not the circumstances which happened to be aggravated, or "aggravated," as it is commonly pronounced when thus wrongly applied. The learned Judge, however, understood the gist of the Buckinghamshire jury's report, and remarked that it was his duty to pass a sentence of great severity—namely, one year's imprisonment, with hard labour. This sentence may, perhaps, have been aggravated in consequence of the jury's ungrammatical mode of expression.

Another of the knaves who for some time past have subsisted by swindling the public through the medium of advertisements for loans made his appearance before the Insolvent Court a few days since. This is the third whose insolvency has been made public within the last few weeks, a fact sufficiently demonstrative that even artful swindling does not pay, and that the most cunning of rogues live as



poor as rats. In each of the two former cases it may be remembered that Mr. Commissioner Murphy saw nothing in the cases to take the complaints of the victims out of the ordinary course of unfortunate creditors. "They had made bargains with their eyes open," and so forth, as if there were no difference between a contract made in the ordinary course of trade and one having its origin on one side in deliberate fraud, if not conspiracy. This old piece of nonsense was used by the learned Commissioner last week for the third time against a creditor, appropriately named Green, who appeared to oppose another of these scams. Suddenly, however, the learned Commissioner appeared to regain his usual good sense, and, hoping that this case would be a warning to the public, to those who dealt in "duffing" articles, and to pawnbrokers, gave a judgment of eight months' imprisonment for fraud against the insolvent.

Mr. Thomas Stobie, undertaker, of Shoreditch, has excited some interest as the hero of a love story, which, for a certain ghastly kind of humour, has not been paralleled in print in our day. Having fallen in love, in his way, with a Mrs. Susan Wells, "a fine, tall person, thirty-eight years of age," as the report tells us, he made his first assignation at the grave of his departed wife. There the two lovers met, and exchanged vows. Subsequently the man Stobie presented his sweetheart with black gloves, also a silk dress composed of weepers, and a cloak made of coffin cloth and lined with handkerchiefs. The name of endearment which he adopted for signature to his love-letters was "Blackguard." He gave her garments formerly belonging to his wife, since dead three years. He offered her apartments in his house, generously receiving rent lest she should be overwhelmed by too much obligation. When she fell into bodily trouble he provided her with drugs, which she ceased taking upon finding their results pernicious. This happily-omened courtship terminated before the magistrate at Worship-street, where the details were brought out in consequence of a slight difference between Mr. Stobie and the parochial authorities of the district respecting the maintenance of an infant.

For killing a woman under "aggravated circumstances," when the Judge feels it his duty to be severe, we have already shown the punishment to be one year's hard labour. Thrice that term in penal servitude has been awarded by Mr. Payne, at the Middlesex Sessions, to Samuel Jones, for selling stuff falsely labelled as "Borwick's Baking Powder;" also to George Wilson, for cheating to the amount of less than ten pounds. These instances are only examples of what is illustrated at every criminal session—namely, the curious indifference with which Judges regard offences against the person in comparison with those against property. Surely it must be more reprehensible to take a woman's life than to pass a note of a defunct bank; more wicked to injure another with no object but that of fury, cruelty, or malice than with the simple desire to enrich oneself. But our Judges clearly do not think so; and, perhaps, the growing brutalisation of our criminal classes is owing, in no small degree, to this curious idiosyncrasy of gentlemen who may, during some portion of their lives, have been cheated, but whose position generally removes them from the risk of personal maltreatment.

At the Durham Assizes a case was being tried in which a Roman Catholic priest had received a stolen watch from a penitent in the confessional. The watch had been received by the priest for the purpose of restitution to the rightful owner. The priest was called as a witness against a person indicted for stealing the watch, and was asked from whom he received it. This he refused to answer, alleging that he was prohibited from giving evidence of a confession made to him. The Judge said that the witness was not required to divulge what had been told him in confession, only to state from whom he received the watch. This miserable subterfuge was, we are glad to find, not adopted by the priest, who preferred suffering imprisonment for contempt of court to adopting the dishonest evasion suggested to him. If the law, as it is alleged, does not recognise as confidential the confession of a penitent to a priest, why was not the priest called upon to divulge all that had been narrated to him by the prisoner? This would have been putting the matter upon a broad and proper basis, and no one need then have complained if the law, as it stands, had been properly vindicated. The priest was imprisoned until the following morning, when he was liberated.

#### ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE. OXFORD CIRCUIT.

**MANSLAUGHTER BY AN INNKEEPER.**—John Peart was charged with the manslaughter of John Westwood, on the 3rd of November, at Worcester.

The deceased, with a man named Collins, was drinking at the Angel Inn, kept by the prisoner, when Collins quarrelled with some soldiers, and the prisoner ordered him to leave. Collins challenged the prisoner to fight, and rushed at him to strike him, on which prisoner knocked him down with a poker. Westwood, the deceased, then came up and said he would not have his "buddy" (companion) struck. Collins was at this time lying on the ground insensible, and Westwood stepped over his prostrate body towards the prisoner, on which the prisoner again raised his poker and again knocked him down. Some one in the house offered to raise Westwood, but the prisoner told him to let him lie where he was or he would serve him the same. Westwood afterwards got up, and the police being sent for, he was taken to the station. He refused to have the wound in his head washed, and he lay on the floor of the cell all night. Next morning at daybreak another of the inmates in the cell found that Westwood was dead. Mr. Jeffery, surgeon, attributed death to the effusion of blood between the dura mater and the skull, which was the thinnest he had ever seen. The skull was not fractured.

For the defence it was contended that the prisoner was attacked and had no other weapon to defend himself with; that his intention was not to kill, but to temporarily disable the deceased.

The jury expressed an opinion that the deceased was not attacking the prisoner at the time when the blow was struck, and they found him "Guilty."

The prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

#### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

**FORGERY BY A PARISH OFFICER.**—John Richardson was charged with having, on the 13th and 20th of August, forged the acceptances of two bills of exchange.

The prisoner, on being placed at the bar, appeared to be suffering from illness, and was accommodated with a seat. The prisoner, up to the time of the transaction alleged against him, occupied a position of great respectability in West Hartlepool, and was a commission-agent and clerk to the board of guardians. On the 13th of

August last the prisoner took bills to the bank to the amount of £200, which were cashed. Among them was one purporting to be accepted by a Mr. Walden, a brewer at Hartlepool. The first intimation that any of these bills were forgeries was a letter, dated November 13, written by the prisoner to Mr. Wise, a clerk at the bank, in which he said:—"I am very ill, and must be brief. Walden's due to-morrow. Walden's and several other bills drawn by me are, I am driven to confess, not genuine, and will only be paid by myself. If you will allow these bills to stand over I will satisfy you as soon as I get out. I had arranged to pay all, but this sudden illness has prevented me." The prisoner was taken into custody on the receipt of this letter.

Mr. Walden proved that the bill purporting to be accepted by him was a forgery.

Mr. Price addressed the jury, and said he had two medical witnesses who would speak to the deplorable state of the prisoner's health.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty. He was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. It transpired that the prisoner had committed forgeries amounting in the whole to £1467.

#### POLICE.

**TERRIBLE DISAPPOINTMENT OF A SPORTING MAN.**—Two smartly-dressed men applied for redress under these circumstances:

One of them stated that they went on the previous evening to Drury-lane Theatre, and presented an order for the upper boxes. While they were waiting for their pass, a police-constable came up and said to the check-taker, "I know these men to be a couple of scoundrels, sharpers, swell mobsters, and associates of thieves." Upon which the check-taker tore up the order and refused to pass them, using at the same time very offensive language.

Mr. Henry asked what kind of orders they were? The complainant said they were the ordinary tickets given to shops for exhibiting the bills, and, as they were transferable, any one might use them.

Mr. Henry asked whether a sweep who had been given such orders was at liberty to demand admission?

The complainant thought not, perhaps. Mr. Henry said that in that case it was evident the managers of theatres must have a discretion to refuse admission to some people; and, if the applicants were to proceed with the charge, the strictest inquiries would be made into their characters.

The complainant said he was a betting man, a commission-agent, and he was certain that the constable knew nothing against him.

Mr. Henry told them that they might prefer the charge before the Commissioners of Police, and the complainants then withdrew.

#### MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH the dealings in Home Securities have been on a very moderate scale, prices have continued steady, and on the whole, the market has been tolerably firm. Consols for Money have sold at 91½; for the Account, 91½. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents have been dealt in by special transfer at 94½. Exchequer Bills have marked 102 to 103.

Notwithstanding the stated deficiency in the revenue of India of nine millions sterling, Rupee paper has ruled firm, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. The Five per Centa have realised 99½; and the Five and a Half per Centa, 103½. The Five per Centa stock has been disposed of for shipment to the East at 97½; and the Bonds, 94 to 95.

There has been an improved demand for money, and the rates of discount have had an upward tendency. In Lombard street very little first-class paper has been done under 2½ to 4 per cent. About £10,000 in gold has come to hand from various quarters; but the bulk of it has been disposed of for shipment to the Continent. The last steamer for India took on board £40,000, chiefly in silver.

The value of most Foreign Bonds has continued steady; but the business done has been much restricted. Brazilian Five per Centa have marked 102 to 103; Ditto Four and a Half per Centa, 94½; Chilean Four and a Half per Centa, 87½; Mexican Three per Centa, 22½; Peruvian Four and a Half per Centa, 84½; Portuguese Three per Centa, 41½; Russian Five per Centa, 108½; Ditto Four and a Half per Centa, 87½; Spanish Three per Centa, 43½; Ditto New Deferred, 45½; Ditto, 46½; Ditto, 47½; Ditto, 48½; Ditto, 49½; Ditto, 50½; Ditto, 51½; Ditto, 52½; Ditto, 53½; Ditto, 54½; Ditto, 55½; Ditto, 56½; Ditto, 57½; Ditto, 58½; Ditto, 59½; Ditto, 60½; Ditto, 61½; Ditto, 62½; Ditto, 63½; Ditto, 64½; Ditto, 65½; Ditto, 66½; Ditto, 67½; Ditto, 68½; Ditto, 69½; Ditto, 70½; Ditto, 71½; Ditto, 72½; Ditto, 73½; Ditto, 74½; Ditto, 75½; Ditto, 76½; Ditto, 77½; Ditto, 78½; Ditto, 79½; Ditto, 80½; Ditto, 81½; Ditto, 82½; Ditto, 83½; Ditto, 84½; Ditto, 85½; Ditto, 86½; Ditto, 87½; Ditto, 88½; Ditto, 89½; Ditto, 90½; Ditto, 91½; Ditto, 92½; Ditto, 93½; Ditto, 94½; Ditto, 95½; Ditto, 96½; Ditto, 97½; Ditto, 98½; Ditto, 99½; 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Mappin Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver-plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

	FULL SIZE.	THREADED.	KING'S.	LILL Y.
	Plated.	Plated.	Plated.	Plated.
	Medium.	Extra.	Medium.	Extra.
Table Spoons, full size, per dozen	36	48	54	70
Ditto Forks, ditto, ditto	36	48	54	70
Ditto Spoons, ditto, ditto	27	38	40	50
Ditto Forks, ditto, ditto	27	38	40	50
Tea Spoons, ditto, ditto	16	20	24	30

Mappin's Buckhorn Silver-mounted Table Cutlery for Officers' Mess-tables. "Doyle's" Table Cutlery, 40s. per dozen; Desert, 42s. per dozen; Carvers, 14s. per pair.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Two doz. full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	44	0	66
One and a-half doz. full-size Cheese, do.	24	0	34
One Pair regular Meat Carvers	7	6	11
One Pair extra size ditto	7	6	11
One Pair Forks, Carvers	3	0	4
One Steel for sharpening	3	0	4

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